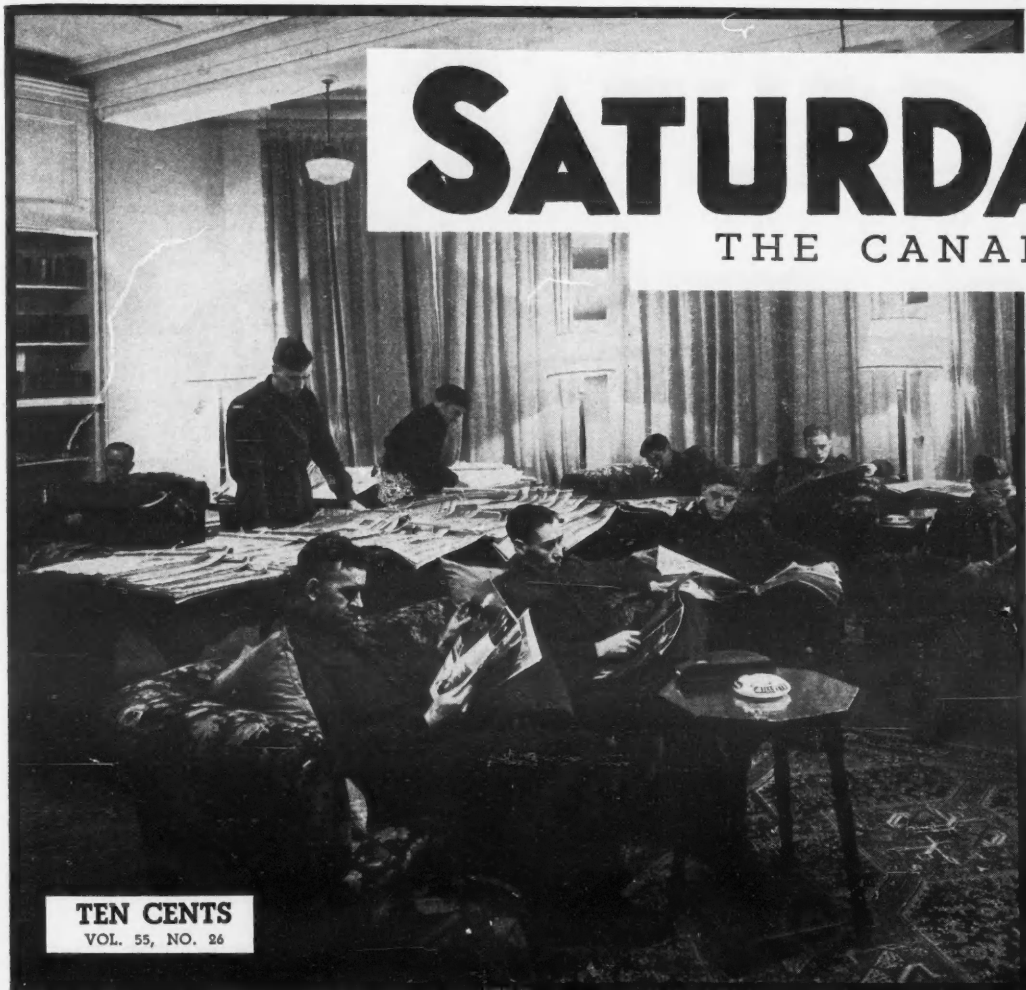
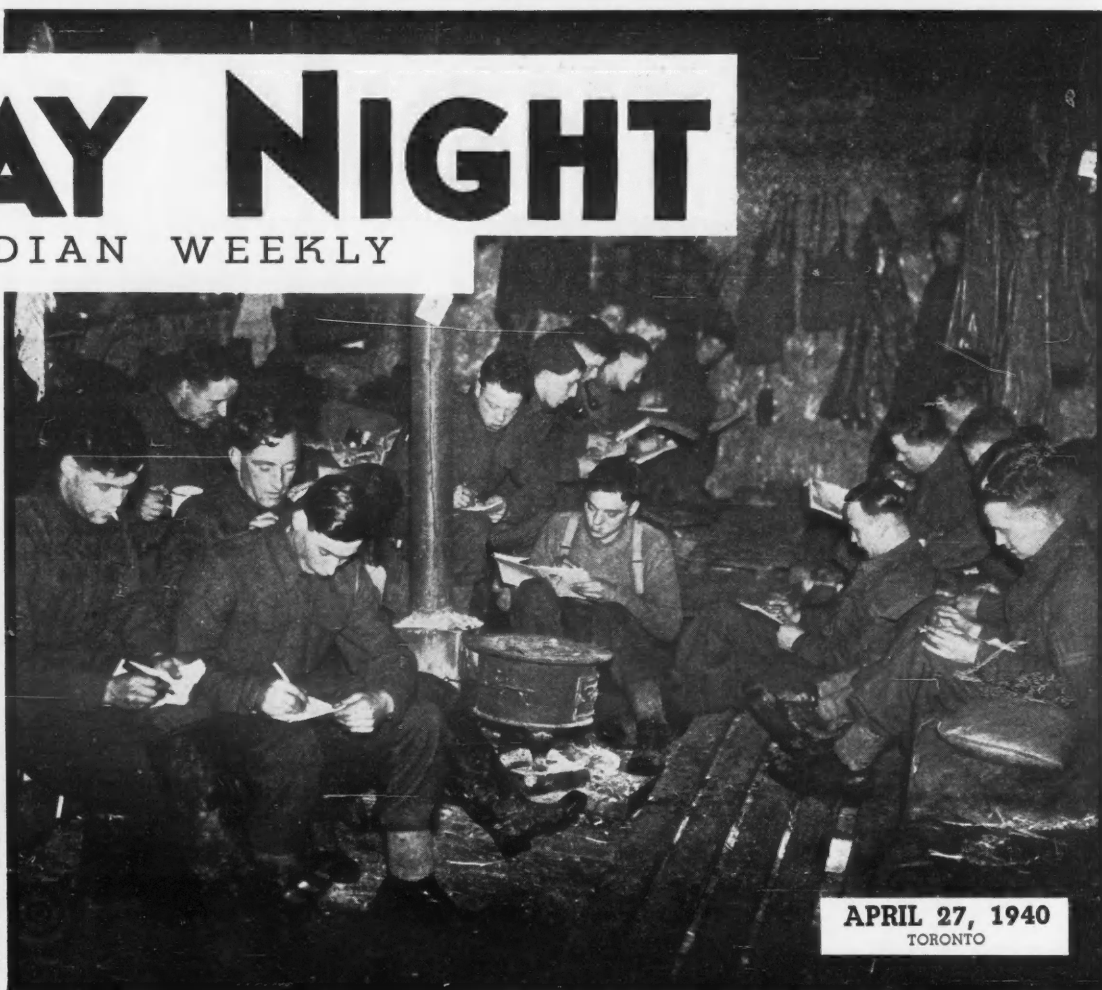


## SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS  
VOL. 55, NO. 26



APRIL 27, 1940  
TORONTO

THE daily press has been singularly unobservant of the true significance of the speech delivered by Col. George A. Drew at the Albany Club last week, the text of which has since been issued as a document, presumably by the provincial Conservative party organization. The speech is an emphatic and well documented declaration against non-party government even in time of emergency. It is a declaration that Col. Drew has not now, and presumably never had, the slightest sympathy with the National Government program so ardently promulgated by his federal leader, Dr. Manion, and the party organization. It is a speech which obviously could not have been made before the date of the elections, without putting Col. Drew into a position of open revolt against his ill-advised federal leaders; all that he could do at that time was to abstain, in his own speeches, from laying any emphasis upon the National Government part of the Conservative argument, and we believe it is correct to say that, like Mr. MacPherson, he did actually say little or nothing on that subject during the campaign.

For the rest, the speech was in the main a declaration that the name Conservative is an asset rather than a liability. This is a claim which would be true in certain conditions, but it is open to some question whether those conditions exist. It would be true, for example, if the federal Liberal party were not about as Conservative as it is possible for a party to be and still survive. Col. Drew was of course talking about provincial affairs. The provincial Liberal party is radical enough in some directions, which is one of the reasons for its pronounced inability to get along with the federal Liberal party. But the general character of a national party must be determined from its behavior in national affairs, and unless Col. Drew feels that he can look forward to a future federal Liberal party which is considerably less Conservative than the present one, we do not see how he can find much room for a Conservative party which is to be more Conservative than the Liberals.

The third point of interest in Col. Drew's speech was his reference to the position of Canada in the Empire. In this paragraph there was a singular emphasis upon words and a singular absence of any reference to deeds. The Conservative provincial leader thought that Conservatives had perhaps "been silent too often about our patriotism to the British Empire," and called upon them "to assert that loyalty and to express our faith in the future of the British Empire on every possible occasion."

It seems possible that any party which proposes to cash in on the Empire will have to go a little further than this in these hard-boiled days. The Empire needs to have something done about it as well as said about it. There is, we think, an opening for a party which should have the courage to proclaim that the absolute and irresponsible autonomy of Canada, which has been secured by fifty years of progress from the colonial stage, can now very well be mitigated by the acceptance of certain commitments to other nations within the British Empire—commitments imposing certain definite obligations, and thereby to some extent limiting the complete freedom of action about which Canadians have in recent years been so jealously concerned. It may be that Col. Drew is paving the way towards a policy of this kind. Some of his recent utterances, notably that which he delivered at the University of Toronto some months ago, have suggested as much. There is room for a party which will not only assert and express, but also put in action, its faith in the future of the British Empire.

### Mr. King's Vacation

THERE seem to be quite a number of Conservative speakers and writers whom the election results have failed to convince that bitter personal attacks on Mr. King are not very good vote-getters. The latest accusations against the Prime Minister are (1) that he ought not to take a vacation while the war is on, and (2) that if he must take a vacation he ought not to go outside of Canada. Sir Robert Borden was Prime Minister of Canada during the last war, and took several vacation trips in the United States. We cannot recall that anybody ever suggested at that time that he ought to work twelve months in the year, or that he ought to remain in Canada twelve months in the year.

## THE FRONT PAGE

The general election of 1917 took place on December 17, and five days later Sir Robert left for Hot Springs, Virginia. He did not return to Canada until January 10. The political situation in Canada was considerably more delicate after that election than after the one of this year, for owing to the formation of the Union Government, Sir Robert had an entirely new Cabinet containing nine Liberal members, and there had been a tremendous shuffling around of offices. But nobody seems to have regarded it as improper that the Prime Minister should seek a more congenial climate for three weeks of the Canadian winter.

It seems to us that Mr. King, who has very heavy responsibilities, is entitled to take his vacation at whatever time he finds most convenient. He certainly cannot have had much relaxation during the last eight months, and he will not have much after Parliament has assembled, so that we are not surprised that he finds the present a convenient time. And it must be admitted that Canada this side of the Rockies is singularly ill-provided with places suitable for a vacation in April. It is this sort of criticism of which the Canadian electorate gave signs of being rather tired only a few weeks ago.

### Is It the Top Hats?

IF THE Allies are defeated in the present war, we shall know upon what to blame it. Herr Hitler explained to his fellow National Socialists a few weeks ago the real nature of the difference between his present-day Germany—to which he might have added the present-day Russia—and the effete nations to which Germany and Russia are opposed. The difference is that in Germany and Russia, even on very formal occasions, the important people do not wear top hats; in the effete nations they do. Germany before the first world war was herself an effete nation, in Herr Hitler's opinion. He asked his hearers to compare some national event in Germany in the years before 1914 with a similar event in the present time—say the unveiling of a monument to a national hero, or the launching of a battleship. "One's gaze wanders over a sea of top hats, and nothing but top hats, in fact no ordinary people at all. And today the position is entirely reversed, only ordinary people and no top hats—and that is precisely the difference!"

And it is very true. Mr. Chamberlain wears a top hat, M. Reynaud wears a top hat, Mr. King wears a top hat. Even Mr. Roosevelt wears a top hat upon occasion, although his nation is not listed among the effete nations, and is not yet effete enough to have joined in the fight against Germany. It seems that the top hat is in some mysterious way associated with the power of international finance, which Germany and Russia have so successfully broken. "In Germany we have put to flight these hyenas of international finance, and we will not allow outsiders to dictate

to us our course of action." The German people and the Russian people are free. They have no top hats, no international financiers and no gold.

There are of course some people who cannot wear a top hat. They look terrible in it. It is possible that Herr Hitler is among them.

### Which Way is Left?

THE Winnipeg Free Press, in the course of a lengthy discussion of a recent SATURDAY NIGHT article about the future of the Conservative party, takes exception to the suggestion that a Conservative party devoted to a kind of moderate socialism suited to the special Canadian atmosphere would find itself "to the left of Liberalism." The Free Press maintains that such a party would be "to the right of Liberalism."

There are undoubtedly difficulties about the use of a terminology, for the purposes of present-day politics, which originated in an era when aristocratic privilege rather than the power of the industrial property-owner was the chief object of attack for reformers. In those days the only thing that could get to the left of Liberalism was Radicalism, whose interests were mainly concerned with the widest possible distribution of the franchise, the curtailment of the power of landlords, and the increase of the scope and privileges of organized labor. But the Radicalism of fifty years ago has become the Socialism of today; it is no longer the landlord with whom it has to contend, but the bankers and the great industrial and commercial corporations; and its method of dealing with them is to magnify the power of the state at the expense of the power of the owners of the machinery of credit and of the corporations engaged in industry and commerce.

It may perhaps have moved so far to the left that it is coming round on the extreme right. Much depends, we should think, upon the political character and structure of the state to which the Socialists desire to transfer so large a portion of the power now belonging to the owners of property. If that state is democratic, and can be kept democratic, we can see no reason why those who desire the increase of its power should not regard themselves as "left." If on the other hand the power of the state is in the hands of a class, even if that class be a fairly widespread but hierarchically organized party, it is perhaps more accurate to say that those who desire to increase its power belong to the "right."

The Free Press, which has a very cynical opinion concerning the democracy of the Conservative party, not unnaturally takes the latter view. It believes that any extensively socialized state which might be brought into being as a result of Conservative policies would be dominated by a class, and it therefore feels that the Conservative party, no matter how socialistic it might become, would still deserve to be called

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WE SUSPECT Premier King has gone south on vacation so that when he comes back to face Parliament his blushes won't show beneath the tan.

What is Mussolini Up To?—Headline. We suspect he's up to his neck.

That deep sigh you just heard was Confucius turning over in his grave for another several thousand years of sleep.

Question of the Hour: Do I put the clock backward or forward?

Doctors now recommend grass as a food full of vitamins. "Don't pack a lunch-basket, dear. We'll just graze."

It has become apparent that the trouble with Hitler's close advisers is that their advice is wholly advisious.

Timus, who is our official commentator on world events, reports that the war has gone from bad to Norse.

Another scientist has announced that insects will inherit the earth, but we refuse to be convinced. We still believe the Allies will win.

At the time of going to press, Germany is still behind the eight-Baltic.

The world war has finally taken on definition. It's now a question of catch-as-catch-can-Scandinavia.

We doubt the rumor that Von Ribbentrop is to be let out. We suspect a confusion in the cables and that the item referred to one of Goering's uniforms.

Esther doubts that she will play golf this spring. She says how can I keep my eye on the ball when my mind's on Europe?

### ↑ THE PICTURES ↓

BEFORE AND AFTER. Canadian troops in training in Great Britain are enjoying while they may a fair amount of luxury, as the picture on the left shows. It is the library and reading room of the Beaver Club in London which is operated by the Canadian Y.M.C.A. for the comfort of Canadian soldiers on leave. Less luxurious (right) is the billet of the Suffolk Regiment on active service in France with the B.E.F., a scene that no doubt shortly will be duplicated with those present wearing the badge of Canada on their shoulders.

a "right" party. It even goes so far as to suggest that when the party goes out for the ninth or tenth time to get itself a new name it will find one all ready for it in the term "National Socialist"—which title it thinks will by that time be available to be had for the asking. But this is not exactly the kind of Conservative party that we are looking forward to, nor is it, we think, a kind of Conservative party that could get very far in Canada. An essential characteristic of National Socialism is that it hates democracy. It does not admit that any other party can exist in the nation in which it is in power. If Socialism can only be operated on such a basis as this, then no party in Canada can afford to cultivate it.

### Alberta's Bank

THE only alarming feature that we can see about the proposal of the Government of Alberta to apply for a charter for a bank to be owned and operated by the province is the fact that a government possesses rather alarming powers of persuasion which it could employ for bringing to its bank clients who would otherwise greatly prefer to do business somewhere else. The people of Alberta have some remarkable ideas about politics, but in the management of their own business affairs they seem to be just as sensible as those of any other province, and we greatly doubt if any large number of them would be enthusiastic about entrusting their deposits to an institution managed upon Social Credit principles. But business men who are dependent upon the provincial government for some of their facilities for doing business—who have to obtain licenses, or to make special reports to government officials, or to put themselves in positions where they can be in any other way harried and threatened by such officials—are not exactly free to choose their own place of deposit.

The simple truth is that a government, whose function it is very largely to regulate business, should not itself engage in business, and should certainly not engage in any business in which it is in competition with private enterprises who are likely to do the job much better, but from whom it can divert clients by an improper use of its governmental powers.

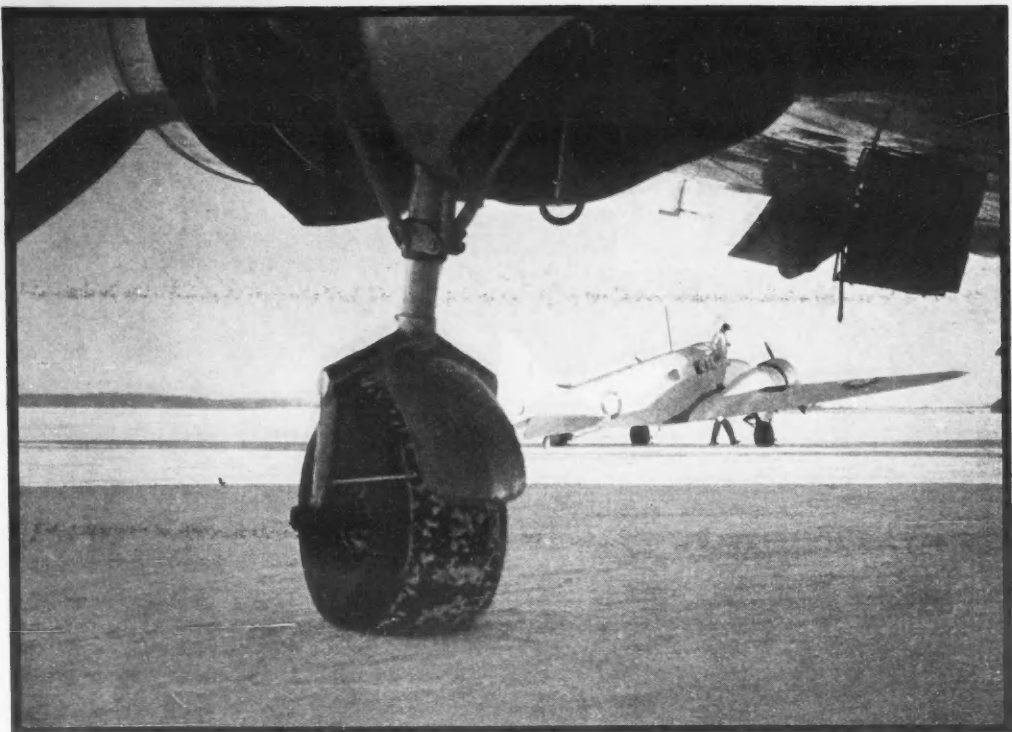
### Should Strikes be Banned?

CONCERNING the merits of the strike which broke out last week in the lakes shipping system, we are in no position to express an opinion, and we greatly rejoice that it will very shortly be possible to secure a prompt and complete judicial review of all the circumstances involved in the dispute. But with one suggestion arising out of it, namely that of the Globe and Mail that all strikes should be prohibited for the duration of the war, we find it impossible to have any sympathy. Deeply as we should regret anything that would interfere with the efficiency of Canada's economic contribution to the war, we nevertheless are not prepared to endorse any proposal which deprives labor of its one effective weapon for the defence of its rights and the advancement of its interests, and fails to provide any guarantee that those rights and interests will be adequately looked after by any other organization than its own. Without the right to strike, labor has simply to accept whatever capital in its generosity feels inclined to give it, unless the state is pre-

(Continued on Page Three)



WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN TRAINING—Left, an Air Speed Oxford bombing trainer being prepared for flight at Trenton; Right, getting ready for bombing practice.



## Norway May Be A New and More Fortunate Gallipoli

BY A. E. PRINCE

It is just twenty-five years on April 25 since the ill-fated landing at Gallipoli, which might have ended the World War two years sooner and changed the history of the world if it had been followed up as resolutely as it was begun. Today the man who conceived it is carrying out a similar landing in Norway, and this time he cannot be checked in the follow-up because he is supreme director of the war for Great Britain.

Professor A. E. Prince of the History Department of Queen's University writes as something more than a historian, for he was on active service in Gallipoli in the last months of the campaign.

WE ARE all breathlessly watching the fortunes of our British and French forces in their gallant landings on Norwegian rock-bound coasts in the teeth of formidable opposition. Will they secure their footholds on strategically important objectives, and advance to the expulsion of the enemy from the Scandinavian Peninsula, driving on to his capital itself? On the other hand, will the Germans or the Italians in the near future essay landings on the Gallipoli Peninsula against Turkey?

Such questions conjure up memories of former Allied expeditionary forces which disembarked also in the month of April, twenty-five years ago, on Gallipoli's tiny beaches fringed by precipitous cliffs. Then as now Winston Churchill was responsible for the brilliant initiative. The 1915 expedition ended in glorious but tragic failure and disaster, one of the worst disasters that ever befell British arms. It failed mainly because Churchill was thwarted by his military and political colleagues in pressing strongly initial gains, and he was denied adequate reinforcements to consolidate the landings and early advances; the "Western School" fanatics deprecated "side-shows" and refused to spare a few brigades or divisions which would have turned defeat into victory—and shortened the war by two years. Churchill is now in the saddle in the direction of the war and can insist on a determined, persistent, "all-out" prosecution of the campaign. It will be poetic justice if his great design which misfired in Gallipoli triumphs a quarter of a century later in a graver crisis.

### Staff Work Improved

The indispensable supporting British Navy has already proved that in dash, daring and foresight it is at least the equal of the "Sure Shield of the Empire" of the 1914-18 war. The staff work of the Army at Gallipoli betrayed too often incompetent blundering and irresolution—of which Turkish generals were quick to take advantage, notably the brilliant divisional commander Mustafa Kemal, later the "Ghazi" (conqueror) and Maker of the Turkey of today. But the lessons of the last war have been taken seriously to heart at the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta, and the old jibe of the Turk has lost its savor. This jibe turned on the tariff payable to a Turk sniper; if he shot a British private he was rewarded twenty pence; a sergeant fifty; a subaltern one hundred, and so on; but if he shot a red-tailed Staff officer, he was court-martialed "for assisting the enemy".

"Brass-hats" of the old type and of ancient vintage have fortunately disappeared. We can feel every confidence that the new, youthful highly-trained officers, staff and regimental, of the New British Army, on the spot in Norway, will not let down "Good Old Winston" in Whitehall.

Few expeditions in history have had greater dramatic and romantic elements than that of the Dardanelles in 1915, one of the strangest, saddest, most heroic efforts of the men of our race. It had the glamor of a twentieth century Crusade, a clash of Cross and Crescent, of Christian Britain and the Moslem champion Turkey. There was the romance of its historic background; on the scene of the most famous war of antiquity, the ten years' Trojan War immortalized by Homer; at "V" Beach the British were shelled across the Straits by the big gun, dubbed by our Tommies "Asiatic Anne", located in the region dominated by Mount Olympus. There was the glory of its setting, the majestic beauty and loveliness of Nature, the light, the mountains and islands floating on the liquid opal Aegean Sea.

But above all the campaign evokes the tenderness shed upon a noble failure; it was as Masfield said in his eloquent epic "Gallipoli", "a great human effort which came, more than once, very near to triumph, achieved the impossible many times, and failed in the end, as many great deeds of arms have failed, from something which had nothing (or little) to do with arms nor with the men who bore them."

### Conception of Genius

The Dardanelles expedition, unlike many of the campaigns in our history, was conceived by genius. As there was a stalemate on the Western Front, Churchill proposed to strike down the eastern prop and ally of Germany, Turkey, by the capture of Constantinople, rally the wavering Balkan States, pour in supplies of men and munitions to keep the tottering Russia on her legs, and deal from the rear a vital blow to the Central Powers. Success might have saved Russia from the 1917 débâcle and Bolshevism, and brought the war to a much earlier conclusion.

The original conception involved the forcing of the passage of the Straits by the fleet. Although the Queen Elizabeth and other battleships battered the stone forts on either side, they found it difficult to cope with the

mobile guns in concealed emplacements, and several boats were hit, whilst the battleships *Irresistible*, *Ocean* and the French *Bouvet* were sunk by floating mines. The fleet was withdrawn, although Churchill pressed Admiral de Robeck to renew the attempt. But as he later wrote he encountered a barrier of ice at the Admiralty, dominated as the "fear-dimmed Mall Admirals" were by Lord Fisher, and his last order is marked "Not Sent." Robeck too was loath to lose another beloved ship, but the risk was well worth taking, as it is now known that the Turks, in apprehension of a renewed attempt, were retiring from their defences and were desperately short of ammunition. The risk of a ship or two more would perhaps have saved the lives of thousands of soldiers on land. Our Navy today off Scandinavia is co-operating more intelligently and daringly, to cushion the impact on the Army.

## Why Not a Craft Contest Here?

BY C. T. CURRELLEY

THE Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology has now on view several very fine examples of craftsmanship which were presented to the father and grandfather of King George VI from different cities and districts in India. These are models in silver (except one which is in ivory and silver-gilt) of structures of Indian architecture, and are of considerable size. They have been loaned to the museum by His Majesty.

These model buildings were caskets to receive addresses of congratulation, and represent the ancient Asiatic custom of presenting to a prince examples of the very best work of a city or district. The importance of the gift lay in the craftsmanship, and behind that the pride of the district in its mechanics.

An old civilization has the remains of its past around it, and so realizes quite fully that what remains from that past, and excites either pride or contempt, is the work of its mechanics and writers. Their descendants either point with pride to that past or hide the very fact that it was their ancestors who did such bad work.

The people of a new civilization find it hard to realize this, as it is not constantly before them, and they fail to give to the mechanic his true place. Too often the applause goes to the non-producing middleman, whose position itself is of short duration. The bullion value of these caskets is not great. Silver is not expensive. Each one is a demonstration of what the silversmiths of that locality could do, and also a challenge to any other district to show of what their mechanics were capable.

It is impossible to examine the caskets closely without hearing the voices of the men at their benches: "Just wait till we are finished, and if we do not make those fellows over in Madras—or elsewhere—look small, you can hang us up all in a row. Just give us standard pay, and not too much interference, and we will show them what real silverwork is!"

For in 1915 the Army were then asked to go in and pull the chestnuts out of the fire or (to change the metaphor) to thrust open the heavy door, after the defenders had been given two months' warning and time to strengthen the defences. On the fateful day, April 25, the hazardous landings at half-a-dozen points were attempted. In the Cape Helles sector, "V" Beach was to be assailed by troops disgorging from the *River Clyde*, an old tramp steamer deliberately grounded. But the expectant Turks with artillery and small arms fire loosed hell on the exposed targets from Sedd-ul-Bahr fort and the amphitheatre of high cliffs. Due to the swirling currents, the lighters, juxtaposed as an extemporized pier to the shore, broke away. Men jumped into the water. Many were shot or drowned, burdened down by their heavy packs; others were impaled on concealed

barbed wire entanglements in the water, or, getting to shore, were blown sky-high by land-mines. A heroic handful managed to reach the meagre shelter of a small sandbank, and the livelong day hurled back assault after assault of the Turks intended to drive them into the sea. Under cover of darkness some reinforcements were received, who helped to withstand furious attacks.

"W" Beach saw another bloody and desperate landing. The glorious Twenty-ninth Division of regulars in particular performed prodigies of valor, fighting for three weeks on end without rest, day and night, securing their precarious footholds and making an advance on to the plateau above.

If only there had been fresh troops to relieve them! If only the Gurkha Brigade had been sent in a day earlier, if only the East Lancashire Territorials had been landed a week sooner and the Lowland Scots a month before they actually were, the expedition might have gained an initial decisive success, and captured the key position of the Achi Baba heights. Progress was made in June, but penetration never exceeded a maximum depth of some five miles from the coast. Twelve miles north of Helles, the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (at a place dubbed "Anzac" from this designation) were able to force a landing at terrible cost, gaining imperishable fame on the day of the 25th, "Australia's Birthday" as it came to be called.

Belated Efforts

As the Gallipoli advance bogged down in the face of stiffening Turkish resistance, it was decided to make a supreme effort to get through. New Army divisions were belatedly and grudgingly spared from the Western Front. Another landing was made in August at Suvla Bay adjacent to Anzac. But victory eluded grasp, due to the difficulties of terrain, accidents and blunders, e.g., the mistake in timing, which by a salvo of our own shells drove Allanson's mixed force from the very summit of Chunuk Bair, the vital inertia which paralyzed the Suvla landing, the failure to carry out the Commander-in-chief's direct orders to seize the dominating key-point of Tekke Tepe, and the withdrawal of a battalion from Scimitar Hill, which could never be recovered despite a new attack costing 6,000 lives.

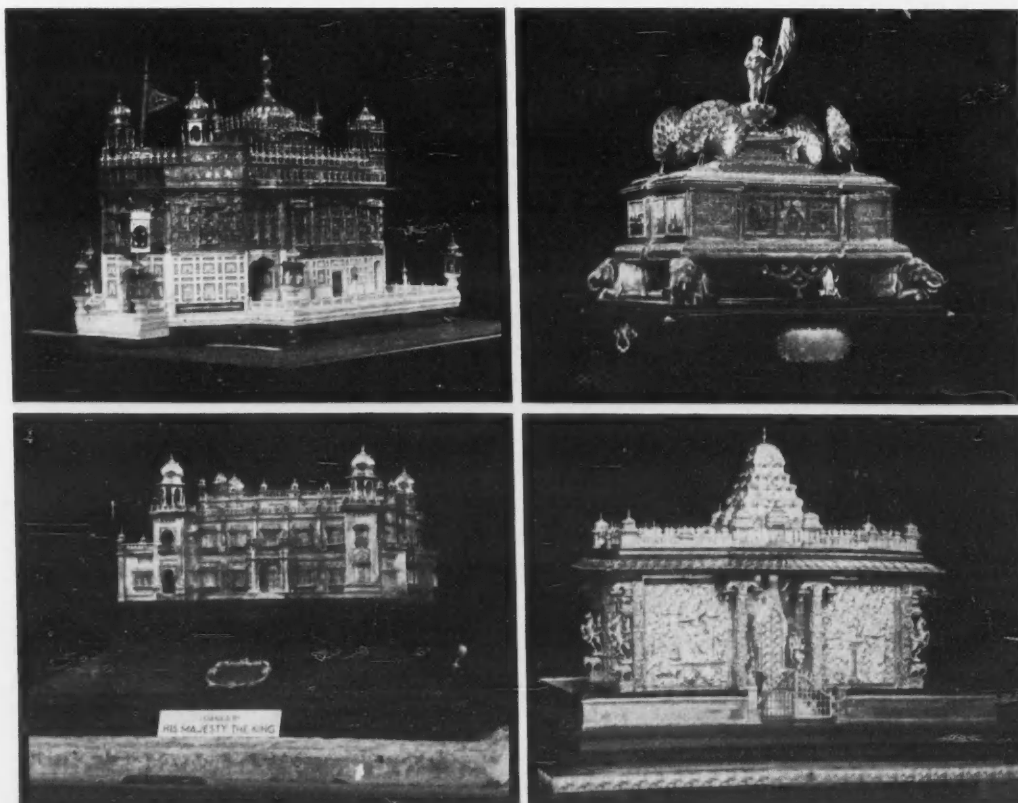
After this misadventure, Sir Ian Hamilton was replaced by Monro. Lord Kitchener came out to investigate on the spot, and influenced by his report the home authorities civilian and military decided to abandon the campaign, a Faint Heart decision strengthened by the toll of over 10,000 dead and frost-bitten victims of an unusually severe week-end blizzard which caught us unprepared. Under cover of a diversion attack down at Nelles, the evacuation of Anzac and Suvla was carried out early in December; a month later the Helles sector was brilliantly evacuated without a single casualty, the Turks being apparently unaware of the impending departure, despite the nearness of the rival trenches.

Fault of Subordinates

The authorities at home in Whitehall must bear the ultimate blame for the failure, on account of their half-hearted, miserly support and irresolution in pressing the campaign. The distinguished Canadian missionary-educationalist, Dr. MacLachlan, who was at Smyrna throughout the war, learned from Turkish military experts that had Britain renewed her hammerings she would undoubtedly have blasted her way through to the capital. As for the responsibility of the Commander-in-chief, John North in his judicious study on "Gallipoli, The Fading Vision" comments: "The tragedy of Sir Ian Hamilton's command is that, being himself gifted with fine, imaginative judgment, he failed to impose his will on the subordinate commanders. Thus it was that he was never to ride into Constantinople at the head of a victorious army, a part for which he was 'so perfectly cut out'. It is conceivable that a commander less sensitive to the common imperfections of humanity, and actuated only by a brutal determination to beat down opposition to his demands, might ultimately have succeeded where a compassionate and an exalted heart was to fail."

But this noble failure with its immediate aspect of ghastly disaster held the seeds of ultimate triumph. Gallipoli cut deep to the heart of Turkey, lopped off the flower of her stalwart Anatolian farmer-soldier, and left her bleeding to death. Allenby in Palestine and Maude in Mesopotamia reaped in victory what Ian Hamilton sowed in the Gallipoli defeat. Egypt was made safe for the Allies, and the Turk grew sickened of his officious, meddling German colleague. Mutual admiration of brave, hard-hitting but chivalrous foes forged in the Dardanelles a spiritual link between British Tommies, French Poilus and "Johnny Turk". And nowadays Turkey under Inonu, lieutenant and heir of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk ("Father of the Turks") whose brilliance foiled our thrusts at Gallipoli key-positions, is allied with her old enemies against the Germans whom Kemal hated.

The political and military lessons of the Gallipoli expedition, so dearly bought with the lives of some of Britain's choicest spirits from Rupert Brooke onwards, may be studied with profit by those charged with the direction of the Scandinavian campaign. Perhaps one implication may be voiced. No civilian "Frock-coats" or military "Brass Hats" should on this occasion be permitted to interfere with a Churchillian Great Design and the resolute determination to prosecute the campaign with every ounce of energy and every resource at the disposal of Britain and France.



MARVELS OF INDIAN CRAFT AT THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

—Photos by "Jay".



# The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

pared at all times to dictate terms to both parties, a situation which is entirely suitable to the régimes of Germany and Italy, but is incompatible with the fundamental principles of British and American democracy.

## Some American History

CANADIAN as well as United States short wave listeners must have been puzzled in recent weeks by frequent references, in the English-language broadcasts from Berlin directed towards this continent, to an alleged event in the early history of the United States, of which few if any listeners can have ever heard. It is alleged by these German broadcasters that at some unnamed period in the dawn of American history, a vote was taken to decide whether the official language of the United States should be English or German; and the German party lost by only one vote! No American historian has ever accepted responsibility for any such statement, and no details are given in the broadcasts, or indeed anywhere else, by which the statement could be checked. How it ever managed to gain currency even in Germany is something of a mystery; but the fact that it is current there was made known to American readers as far back as last October, when Elisabeth Knaust, who describes herself as a former employee of Dr. Goebbels' propaganda department, wrote an article in *Redbook*, in which she said: "In the Third Reich an absurd story is circulated, the origin of which I could not discover." She then goes on to narrate the story about the one vote, and adds: "This story is cited to prove how German the United States is and that it is the duty of the Third Reich to come to the rescue of the Germans here, who are threatened in their spiritual and material lives by the underworld characters of the mongrel race that populates the melting-pot."

The use of this story in broadcasts to North America makes it fairly evident that the Germans have no expectation of influencing by these broadcasts any other portion of the population than that which is already German by heredity. Only that element, and indeed only a small portion of that element itself, could reasonably be expected to be pleased by such a fantastic invention. Other hearers, better posted as to the accepted history of their country, would be likely to conclude that if the broadcaster could be so imaginative as this upon a subject with which they might be supposed to be familiar, he could scarcely be very reliable about conditions in and policies of the nations of Europe, concerning which he would have a much freer hand.

The only German short wave broadcast to this continent which might conceivably have some important influence is that of a certain Mr. E. D. Ward, an Irish American of excellent education, with a notable gift for the art of special pleading. Mr. Ward's recent description of the intense happiness of the Danes at finding their country taken over by German troops made one wonder why he did not advocate the application of a similar process to Ireland.

## The Sterile Land

I BELIEVE we Canadians are artistically sterile; perhaps barren would involve a better metaphor. We neither create ourselves, nor properly appreciate creative activity in others. . . . Even the English-speaking world alone would be artistically little the poorer if all we have asked it to notice in the name of our arts were to disappear." So Prof. Arthur R. Phelps on the last page of "This Canada," published by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (25c) and containing a broadcast on each of the nine provinces, with an Introduction and two sets of general conclusions. Mr. Phelps very properly wants us to make our contribution to the world's culture "as Americans within the British tradition," and he thinks we can do it, or do a lot more than we are doing, if we do three things. The first is to keep our heads above the "isms" which are usually nothing but "highly charged emotional word-fetishes or word-bogies." The second, about which we have just quoted some of his observations, is to shift our attention more fruitfully to the arts; and we agree with him that the Canadian community has done far too little, not to relieve its artists from the necessity for struggle, but to set them free to struggle with their art, by providing economic aids for apprenticeship and economic prizes for achievement. The third is to make our education broader and less provincial. The educational organization must perforce remain provincial, but more inter-provincial relationships, more Dominion oversight, and more Dominion endowment, would go a long way to make the spirit of education national. And anything national in Canada must include Quebec.

It was a good idea of the C.B.C. to get an accomplished literary man—an accomplished poet, even if the biographical note to this little booklet does say about his verse that "he refuses to consider it important"—to do this bird's-eye review of the far-flung Dominion. The best of it is that Mr. Phelps is a thorough Canadian, an Ontario boy with a long career of nearly twenty years in Winnipeg. He sees things with the poet's eye, and records them in the poet's language, but analyzes them with the professor's care. His talk on Saskatchewan, the most poignant and the most penetrating of the lot, is a little classic of broadcasting. But all the items well deserve embodiment in this more or less permanent form.

## "A Very Great Man"

BY ROSS McLEAN

HE SPOKE with a thick Russian accent, but he spoke extremely well. "Once," he said, "I had the privilege to meet a very great man. I was young—very young in those days, and like other young men, very impressionable. For years I was in the fur trade in Russia as I am now in Canada. I was born in Moscow. My father had important connections in London and left Moscow to live there while I was still a boy, but I remained after him and I became his Russian representative. Naturally,



WHY DO WE TAKE THAT ROADHOG'S DUST?

—By Low.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

## Enemy Propaganda

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE question of freedom of speech in a democracy in war time is obviously rather closely bound up with the question of enemy propaganda and what to do about it. Propaganda is now one of the most important of military weapons, and the state which does not guard itself against that weapon as carefully as it guards itself against shells, aerial bombs, poison gas and torpedoes is in grave danger of finding itself defeated no matter how admirable may be its preparations in every other sphere of war making. The best defence against propaganda is, of course, better propaganda; and the best defence against false propaganda is true propaganda. But there is a very wide realm of ideas and feelings concerning which demonstrable truth is hard to come by; and in time of war a nation may have to go rather further in dealing with some of the assertions and suggestions of its enemies than merely contradicting them, however truthfully. It may have to exert its influence, and even its absolute authority, to prevent certain ideas and suggestions—the ideas and suggestions which the enemy desires its people to receive and to be persuaded by—from being disseminated within its territory. And if it is entitled to prevent them from being disseminated by the enemy or his spies and agents, it is surely equally entitled to prevent them from being disseminated by its own citizens even if they conscientiously believe what they are putting forth.

### Laissez-faire Is Ended

Professor E. H. Carr, who has the chair of International Politics in the University College of Wales, writing in one of the more recent of the excellent Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs, says that the nineteenth-century principles of laissez-faire no longer hold good even for democracies in the sphere of opinion, any more than in the sphere of economics. "Just as democratic governments have been compelled to control and organize economic life in their territories in order to compete with totalitarian states, so they find themselves at a disadvantage in dealing with these states if they are not in a position to control and organize opinion. Recognition of this fact was rapidly growing in Great Britain even before the outbreak of war." It has to be borne in mind that mass propaganda is an entirely new element in warfare. So long as war was conducted by more or less autocratic rulers with the aid of small professional armies, whose maintenance threw no great strain on the economic machinery of their countries, it did not greatly matter what opinions concerning the causes and objects of the struggle were held by the masses of the people. But with the modern large-scale army, requiring to be supported by the economic efforts of a great part of the population, public opinion has become as important as armaments; and other things being equal, the nation which maintains among its people the state of mind most favorable to energetic effort and sacrifice is the nation which will win in any long-drawn struggle.

Obviously, the state of mind which an enemy is most desirous of cultivating in the country against which it is fighting is the state of mind which feels that the war is not worth carrying on—that it is not a just war, that it will not be a successful war, or that even if successful it will not achieve results comparable with the sacrifices involved,

while on the other hand if it is abandoned the surrender will not involve undue hardships. Any nation at war is prepared to spend large sums of money and to risk the lives or liberties of a great many of its agents in order to produce this state of mind among the people with whom it is fighting. No person known to be an enemy agent would be permitted for one moment to carry on propaganda designed to produce this state of mind in the people of a belligerent country. But it is claimed in the name of democratic liberty that citizens who are not enemy agents, but who themselves sincerely hold these beliefs and are honestly in this state of mind, should be permitted to carry on the same propaganda without let or hindrance.

Thus, there are individuals and periodicals in Canada engaged in repeating, on every possible occasion and with the utmost vigor, all the arguments which are employed in the United States to convince Americans that they should not join in the present war. The purpose of their doing so is not to influence the American decision, as to which Canadian opinion can have very little weight, but to suggest that Canada, being another North American country, has no more business in this war than according to these arguments the United States has.

### "Keep Us Out of War"

The dissemination of these arguments in the United States is perfectly legitimate, for the United States is not yet at war; Germany is not an enemy of the United States, in the strict belligerent sense, and there is no reason why American citizens should not seek to bring their fellow-Americans into that state of mind into which Germany is most anxious that they should be brought. But Germany is the enemy of Canada. The circulation in Canada of material of German or Russian origin, calculated to produce this state of mind, is rigidly forbidden. Why then should Canadian citizens be permitted, on the sole ground that they honestly feel and think that way, to circulate in Canada the very same ideas and suggestions as a German agent would be prevented from circulating? The effectiveness of such propaganda by Canadians is enormously greater than that of any propaganda of foreign origin. The Canadian knows how to talk to Canadians, the German—as is made ridiculously plain by the English-language broadcasts which Berlin is industriously sending to this country—does not know anything of the kind, and the propaganda material which he turns out never fails to smell of the English-German lexicon and of the midnight oil of some top-floor office in Dr. Goebbels' vast and populous building.

It is a favorite argument of those who hold that nothing should be suppressed in a democracy even in wartime, that if every point of view is given free expression, truth will ultimately emerge out of the conflict. But there is a serious flaw in this reasoning when applied to a period of war. It requires time for truth to emerge out of such a conflict, and during a war it is impossible to wait for it to emerge if meanwhile error is going to be even temporarily triumphant. A nation at war is a nation which has accepted the necessity of producing certain results before the enemy can prevent them from being produced. It cannot afford to have those results imperilled for the sake of the possible emergence of a truth which may not emerge until long after it has ceased to be of any value.

I travelled all over Russia, most of all in Siberia. Years before the Great War—many years before the Revolution, but when there was already trouble in Russia—I was in a Siberian village far in the north buying furs. I was doing very well buying good furs cheap. I was well financed. I knew where I could sell all I could buy and at a very good profit.

"But one day a small and very ordinary looking man spoke to me. 'You are a parasite,' he told me. 'You buy these furs from these poor people for a very low price because you know you can make a very large profit somewhere else. Some day these peasants will wake up and you will see then how much they hate you and your class!'"

"I thought over what he said. I was very young, as I have told you. The more I thought the more I became

ashamed of myself. So what did I do? I went out and I made a speech! I said to those peasants, 'I am a parasite. Here I am buying your furs at so low a price that you have nothing for your work. Why do you let me? Why don't you wake up and join with others and take the power to make yourself a better life?'"

"Well, what happened? For three weeks I was thrown into prison—and you should see a Russian prison of those days! I had influence, of course. My family had money. So I was released.

"The man, you ask? Who was he? He was an exile. His name I found out afterwards was Ulianov. It was Lenin—a very great man. But Stalin—nyet!"

He smiled for a moment at his memory. "After that," he said, "after that I made no more speeches! 'Would you play bridge?'"



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# THE HITLER WAR

## Will Mussolini Defy Nature?

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE are two Italies, just as there are two Germanies, only they are more readily distinguishable and much more evenly balanced. There is the Italy of Mussolini and Fascism and the Italy of the Vatican, the House of Savoy and Western liberal civilization. In this hour of agony the nation is being painfully wrenched between the two. Mussolini seeks to carry it into a war for national aggrandisement and the vindication of Fascism, the Vatican into a struggle for the very existence of Catholicism and Western culture against Nazi paganism and Bolshevik atheism. The people, for their part, like the Americans, the Swedes and a good few others, would rather not fight at all, except in absolute self-defence.

One can see in Italy more clearly than anywhere else the nature of the struggle which rends Europe, the deep ideological division, only comparable to the great religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries or the fight of liberalism against absolutism at the end of the eighteenth century. How aptly Macaulay's description of the latter period fits today and accounts for the Quislings and "fifth columns" in the European democracies and the dissenters and underground opposition groups in the totalitarian states. "No

man asked whether another belonged to the same country with himself, but whether he belonged to the same sect. Party-spirit seemed to justify and consecrate acts which, in any other times, would have been considered as the foulest treasons. The French emigrant saw nothing disgraceful in bringing Austrian and Prussian hussars to Paris. The Irish or Italian democrat saw no impropriety in serving the French Directory against his native government. So, in the sixteenth century, the fury of theological factions suspended all national animosities and jealousies. The Spaniards were invited into France by the League; the English were invited into France by the Huguenots."

### Virility of Young

So it is that calculations of Italy's normal interests cannot prove that the Fascist Government will observe them, though they may very accurately reflect the disaster which may be brought upon the country by their flouting. Even arguments of Italy's strategical and economic vulnerability lack finality, because part of the Fascist "religion" is acceptance of the belief that the daring and virility of the "young" Fascist nations more than makes up for the stronger posi-

tion and greater resources of the "slow, effete" democracies. In spite of the fact that Italy's supreme interest for over 2000 years has been to hold the barbarians safely on the other side of the Alps, that her civilization and culture align her with our side in this struggle while her people instinctively dislike the Germans, that geography makes her supremely vulnerable to our sea-power, which can not only close her harbors and cut off her colonies overseas but also stop eighty percent of her imports at Suez and Gibraltar, that she is totally lacking in the sinews of war, iron, oil and coal, which she can only obtain adequately from us and not from hard-pinched Germany—in spite of all these facts Mussolini nevertheless continues to display only admiration for Germany's "victories" and scorn for our "defeats" in his press, receives a German military mission, and shows every indication of shortly entering the field against us.

### Italian Price High

Is it possible that this is only Mussolini's latest and greatest attempt to blackmail us into paying him to stay out of the war? The utmost that I can conceive of our yielding to him at this moment would be improved status for Italians in Tunisia, a directorship on the Suez Canal board, and Jibuti. Would the Duce accept these at this moment of the Great Opportunity in cancellation of all his grandiose dreams? It is hardly likely. At a hazard I would place his price for neutrality now and ultimate participation on our side as condominium with France over Tunisia, an equal share with France and Britain in the management, policing and profits of the Suez Canal, cession by France of Jibuti and by Britain of Malta and possibly Cyprus, annexation of the Greek island of Corfu which he tried to grab in 1923, abrogation by the Entente of their alliance with Turkey, and allotment to Italy of financial credits at least as great as they allowed her. Considering Mussolini's well-known view of our fulfillment of the colonial section of the Treaty of London, by which Italy bought her way into the last war, and which Britain only belatedly and niggardly settled in 1925 in East Africa, and France in 1935 through Laval's agreement to tolerate Italian expansion in Ethiopia, he would probably demand payment in advance this time. Can he really hope to force such concessions out of the Allies without war? Considering his reputation for realism I doubt if he is under any such illusion. That is why he is preparing to grab them.

As I understand Mussolini's position it is this: Everything he covets for his Mediterranean Empire is in British and French hands. He is opposed to Britain and France in the first place because he is the arch anti-democrat. He despises them for their feeble and ineffective opposition to his grab of Ethiopia and his three-year-old intervention in Spain. He is bitterly envious of their support of Turkey, with whom Italy has maintained a feud ever since she seized Tripoli and the Dodecanese from her in 1912, and whose strengthening represents a severe check to Italian ambitions in the Eastern Mediterranean. Finally he is furious at their policing of both entrances of the Mediterranean, their maintenance of bases in Malta and Corsica right under Italy's nose, their hold on Tunisia with its large Italian population and great strategic value, their occasional naval incursions into the Adriatic, which Italy considers her private preserve, and now their massing of a big Near Eastern Army square across Italy's communications with Ethiopia.

### Hatred of Russia

To the Duce an Anglo-French victory means the still further strengthening of this grip on the Mediterranean and the end of his dreams of Italian hegemony in that sea. But he apparently does not believe that Britain and France can win, certainly not with his weight thrown at the decisive moment in the scales against them. Why else has he kept himself in a position to resume close collaboration with Germany, after being jilted by Hitler for a flirtation with Stalin last fall and scared almost to death at the prospect of Nazi-Soviet co-operation? For it must be kept in mind that the one policy Mussolini has consistently followed over the years is the exclusion of Russia from European affairs. He rigged up the Four Power Pact in 1933 to manage Europe without her, he fought to keep her out of Spain in 1936 and he refused to join in a three-cornered guarantee or partition of the Balkans with her in March 1940. With Russia out of the European Concert he can hold the balance of power between Germany and the Anglo-French Entente. And it is probably more Russia's retirement within herself since the settlement of the Finnish War, her rebuff by Finland and Turkey and her standoffishness with Germany rather than Ribbentrop's assurances that the flirtation with Stalin was only a temporary expedient and that Hitler's real affection was for Mussolini the whole time, that accounts for the Duce's renewed activity.

Germany's apparent need of him has persuaded him that he again holds the balance. Probably his ideal would be to see the war peter out with both sides weakened but neither overwhelmingly defeated, and Italy's balance position greatly strengthened. But if he undoubtedly prefers an Allied defeat to a German, it is not to be assumed that he is going to do anything for Germany's sake. Not

the least purpose of any grab which he might undertake in company with Hitler would be to keep at least so much territory out of Germany's hands and strengthen Italy against subsequent dealings with the Reich. That is, his motives would be much the same as Stalin's in grabbing Eastern Poland and the Baltic States, and Bessarabia if he can.

### No Grabbing Allowed

There are indications a-plenty in the Fascist press that Mussolini considers that his historical moment has arrived. A great divvying-up of Europe is taking place and he is determined to cut Italy in on it. While Britain is occupied in Scandinavia and forced to keep watch at home against a Nazi aerial onslaught, and France is tied to the Rhine front by 150 German divisions,—is this not the time to act? This action could come in a number of ways. He could start modestly and within the comparative safety of the Adriatic by merely seizing the Dalmatian harbors, from Croatia to Corfu, declaring this coast an old Italian irredenta and disclaiming any entry into the war or any further ambitions. The excellent Reynaud has now given an explicit warning against such an adventure, however, telling Mussolini that a little grab means war with the Allies just as much as a big one.

Or, more likely, Mussolini might undertake a much larger move, closely co-ordinated with Germany and utilizing all the force of both countries. I doubt very much if this would be a common land offensive through Switzerland against France, and in any case after having seen the magnificent spirit and defensive preparations of the Swiss last summer I have no concern that the Italian armies could break through to their rendezvous and achieve any surprise here. Attack across their own Alpine border against France offers even less prospect of success, as the passes diverge and would allow the Italian forces to be destroyed in detail.

### Not a Blitzkrieg

The sort of action most to be expected from Italy would be a sudden aerial, submarine and torpedo-boat attack against the British and French naval units in the Mediterranean, simultaneous raiding of their naval bases and aerodromes, and perhaps a push across Albania to Salonika and a double thrust in North Africa against Tunisia and Egypt, while Germany made a mighty drive into the Lowlands. Although somehow Italy is not very convincing in the role of Blitzkrieg, such an attack in the Mediterranean might have been a formidable challenge to Britain and France five or six years ago. Since the Ethiopian crisis, however, their fleets have been on the alert and their bases immensely strengthened. Mussolini would be mad to count on the immediate success of any such attempt today, yet even more than Germany Italy would need a quick victory. Quite independent of any action in Scandinavia or on the Western Front, the Allies have naval and land forces in the Mediterranean and Red Sea area sufficient to quickly destroy or bottle up the Italian fleet, seize all Italian overseas possessions, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Eritrea, Libya and the Dodecanese and perhaps Albania as well, and clamp a tight blockade on Italy. The French, with the protection of the Maginot Line and the aid of Dutch, Belgian and British armies, might spare enough men for a diversion against Italy's Savoy front, and history shows many instances of conquest in this direction, favored by converging passes, if it shows none in the reverse direction.

### War Against Nature

Perhaps consideration of these things and more particularly of the following factors, may yet stay Mussolini's hand from driving Italy into a war which would seem to be against nature itself. 1. The doubt which the Norwegian campaign has cast on the ability of Italian aircraft to command the Mediterranean Narrows and deal with Allied battleships. 2. The reminder, so conveniently timed that it might have been intentional, through the bombardment of the Stavanger aerodrome by battleships at sea, of the extreme vulnerability of Italy's 5000-mile coast-line. 3. The freeing of further Allied warships for action in the Mediterranean through the virtual destruction of Germany's surface fleet. 4. The position of the Allied Near Eastern Army, at a secure distance from Italy's bombers yet ready for a quick move; it now seems evident that this force was planned and gathered with Italy in mind and not for an adventure in the Caucasus. 5. The recent reminder of Air Minister General Pricolo to the Fascist Chamber that in modern aerial war the key problem is plane replacement and that Italy's financial and industrial potential does not permit her to compete with the other great powers. He pointedly quoted Italy's air budget for the current year of 3.6 billion lira, only attained under great strain, together with France's air budget of 18.5 billion francs or at least five times as much. He did not mention Britain's spending.

We do not want to fight Italy, but if Mussolini is bound to have it, we have no fear of the outcome, and after an initial period of embarrassment can even see advantages to having the Italian blackmail disposed of, a large leak in the blockade of Germany closed and a clear road opened to aid Yugoslavia and take any German Balkan move in the flank.

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# AT QUEEN'S PARK

## Sprinkling Salt on Mitch's Tail

BY POLITICUS

BEHIND the curtain of silence that hangs over the feud between Mitch Hepburn and Willie King there has been a good deal of jockeying since the federal elections. From no one in any position of importance has there been any statement to indicate the strong feeling that still exists between Ontario's chastened premier and the supporters of "I Know How" King. But there have been meetings held in dark places by the Ontario Kingites in their move to get rid of Mr. Hepburn.

Beyond all hatred of Mr. Hepburn by the Federal Liberals lies the one cardinal point in their belief. That is the conviction that Mitch is through. Definitely and absolutely through. From all parts of the province has come the word that Hepburn can never win again. And since he can't win, and because various association executives have been saying that the Hepburn supporters will not receive their nominations again when the time comes to choose standard-bearers for the next provincial election, the move to get rid of Mitch has reached official and important stages.

But as in all conspiracies, devious methods are being tried to reach the same end. There are in reality three groups opposed to Mr. Hepburn. None of the three is asking for Mr. Hepburn's resignation—that is, not yet. They have started with the demand for a meeting of the Ontario Liberal Association, which has not been convened since 1932.

The fact that there was little demand for a meeting of the Ontario Liberal party Association while Mitch was batting the Tories all over the place does not worry Mitch's opponents. But now that he had committed the unforgivable sin of opposing the Federal Liberal party and then losing, the demand for a meeting of the Association has become insistent.

### Three Groups Working

First of the three groups, and the really important one, is the caucus committee of the Liberal members from Ontario in the last parliament. The chairman of that committee is Billy Fraser, the tough scrapper from Northumberland. That committee has had at least two meetings to devise ways and means to get an Ontario Association meeting. Their policy has been, "Take it easy and watch you don't get your fingers burned."

The Fraser caucus committee, which does not include any new members of the House of Commons, wants a meeting of the Ontario Association, and is trying to get the Hon. Tim McQuesten, Mr. Hepburn's Minister of highways and chairman of the Ontario body, to call one. He'll only call one when Mitch is ready for one, if at all. That is, as long as Mr. McQuesten stays in the cabinet.

The second group is an offshoot of the first. Its complaint is that the first body is not moving fast enough. The result is that names are being signed to a petition by members of the Ontario Association asking that a meeting be called. There has been very little trouble getting those names. The riding executives are really mad. They have not cooled sufficiently since March 26.

The third group wants exactly the same results as the other two but its policy is to do nothing but wait and see. Its counsel is that Mitch will hang himself; that he can't be quiet much longer; that sooner or later he will break out in another rash and do the job himself without anyone's asking for it or sticking his chin out. For, despite all their courage gained with the overwhelming sweep in the election, no one of any fair-sized reputation wants to tangle with the former tin god. He may be losing his cunning but he may not, and no one wants to be the first to find out.

### Mr. McQuesten Decides

The stage is now set for the fight over the meeting of the Ontario Association. Mr. McQuesten had finally promised, after many shakes of the head, that he would let them know this week whether or not he would call a meeting. At the time of writing, which is Monday morning, none of the three anti-Hepburn groups has much hope for a yea from Mr. McQuesten, and for this reason. One of the local Liberal underlings in Hamilton has, without any pushing by the three groups, taken it on himself to go after Mr. McQuesten and Mr. Hepburn from the safety of the federal Liberal platform. And Mr. McQuesten told the press that there would be no meeting of the Association. It is quite possible that Mr. McQuesten might change his mind. Others of Mr. Hepburn's cabinet have done it; in particular the Hon. "Now I am, now I ain't" Nixon has given a first-class example of almost breaking his neck in doing a back somersault.

That is the situation at the time of writing, according to Politicus' sources. Those sources have been reliable in the past and there is no reason to guess that they are not in this case. And to check on the first source, Politicus spent parts of three days checking. The above story is the result.

Of course those same anti-Hepburn forces realize that unless Mr. Hep-

burn has a chance to come back into public favor just after the federal election when his Attorney-General, the Hon. Gordon Conant, made his "non-descript utterance" at Cannington in the hope of bribing the United States to come into the War.

The old Mitch might well have said to his secretary: "Roy, take a letter," and then in front of assembled newspaper men dictated a demand for the resignation of another drag on his administration. That too wouldn't be new for Mitch. He did it twice in the same day in 1937 during the C.I.O. red herring when he got rid of Arthur Roebuck and Pte. David Croll the same way.

Yes, Mitch has slipped. But no important Liberal is going to try and bell the cat.

## ART

### Signal Honor

BY GRAHAM McINNES

IT'S excellent news to hear that Carl Schaefer, perhaps the foremost of our younger landscape painters, has been awarded a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. Schaefer won the award



CARL SCHAEFER, from a photograph by William R. Cook.

(the only one given to a creative artist) from a field of ninety-two entrants, and joins the other five Canadian recipients in proceeding to the U.S. to do special work in his own field. Schaefer will work for one year, starting July 1st, in the great farm belt in the Middle West, where he will make a special study of the American farmer and his environment. This is the first year the Guggenheim fellowships have been open to Canadians, and Schaefer is par-

ticularly well equipped to undertake the work which he has chosen.

Born at Hanover, Ont., in 1903, Schaefer, though he now lives in Toronto, has been close to the soil all his life. His father's people were farmers, who homesteaded crown land near Hanover, and Schaefer continually returns to the rolling hills of Bruce County; its farms and farmhouses, its fields and snake fences have become well known symbols in his wiry, well-knit landscapes. In Mis-

souri, Iowa and Illinois, he will be on familiar soil.

Schaefer came to Toronto in 1921, studied with Lismer and MacDonald, later with Harris and Jackson. He saw the early exhibitions of the Group of Seven and accepted that tradition as a starting point for his own work. Later, he gained valuable craft skill as apprentice to a church decorator, and worked with J. E. H. MacDonald on the decoration of the Claridge Apartments and the Concourse Building in Toronto. He first exhibited with the group in 1938.

Since 1930 Schaefer has been an art instructor at Toronto's Central Technical School, and was for some years instructor at Hart House. Recently, he has conducted art classes at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont. Schaefer is President of the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color, Vice-President of the Canadian Group of Painters, and an active member of the Canadian Society of Graphic Art. His work hangs in the National Gallery of Canada, the Art Gallery of Toronto, and in many private collections, notably those of Hon. Vincent and Mrs. Massey, J. S. McLean and Douglas Duncan.

Schaefer has already made a unique contribution to Canadian landscape art, and there is no doubt that a whole year of full-time painting (the first, by the way, in his entire life) will broaden and enrich not only his own work, but Canadian art itself.



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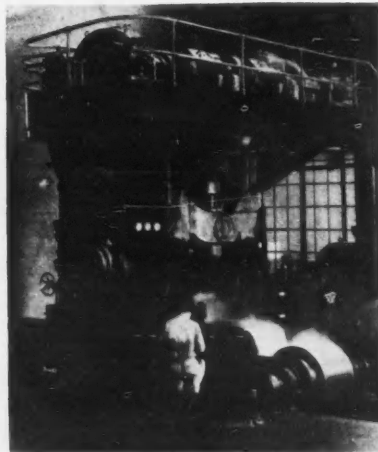
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## THE B.C. LETTER

### Planting Forests For the Future

BY P. W. LUCE

THOUSANDS of years ago Nature scattered pine cones and fir seedlings over the great expanse of territory that is now British Columbia. Trees grew and multiplied until vast forests covered the land, providing shelter for game and logwood for the meagre wants of the primitive inhabitants. The first white men to glimpse this wealth of timber declared there were enough trees here to supply the needs of man for all time to come.

Loggers operated on this assumption for fifty years or more, but far-seeing and public-spirited men finally managed to convince them that nothing is eternal, and that unless immediate steps were taken to secure a measure of reforestation there would hardly be a merchantable spruce or fir standing on the site of centuries-old forests by the time the second millennium of Christianity had run its course.

Grudgingly at first, then more and more willingly as they came to realize that the dwindling stands of timber were rapidly approaching that

condition when the law of diminishing returns would force them out of business, the bigger concerns co-operated with the government in protecting forests from fire and in leaving their worked-out limits in such a shape that young trees would have a fair chance of reaching maturity in the course of time.

Natural growth, however, could not keep pace with logging. So the government established a nursery on the Pacific Highway, about twenty miles east of Vancouver, from which it is planned to move 6,000,000 fir, spruce, and cedar seedlings to denuded forest grounds every year, starting in 1942, when the nursery beds will be at full capacity for the first time. As the annual cut of conifers in British Columbia approximates 6,000,000 annually, there will be a constant balance between removals and renewals, but it will be forty or fifty years before these seedlings have grown to marketable size. They will not be allowed to grow to rival the

giant trees of today, some of which are sixteen feet in diameter, for the lumbermen can not afford to wait the two or three hundred years required to attain such a girth.

The first seedlings to leave the nurseries, 350,000 firs, have been planted in Sayward Forest, near Campbell River on Vancouver Island. By the end of the year another 900,000 young trees will have been laboriously rooted in this district.

The Green Timbers nursery was somewhat in the nature of an experiment, but the authorities are so well satisfied with results that a second nursery is to be established at Campbell River this year, with about 4,500,000 seeds going into beds as a starter. Most of these propagated trees will be set out where the disastrous fire of 1938 swept a great swath of Vancouver Island clear of all vegetation. They are planted about 1000 to the acre, depending on the nature of the land and the number of stumps cumbering the ground from earlier logging. Fir stumps take thirty or forty years to rot out,

but cedars that were cut sixty years ago are just as tough as the day they were felled.

### Lions Weigh a Ton

Sea lions have long been a pest in Pacific Coast waters. There is a difference of opinion as to how much damage they do to fishermen's nets and gear, and how much salmon they destroy in a season, but all experts agree that it is too much. These great brutes—some of the bulls weigh a ton—find themselves entangled in a net in their chase after salmon, and they are said to be capable of upsetting a small boat in their struggle for freedom. Certain it is that the net is a sad wreck by the time they get through, as they eventually do.

Stirred to action by repeated complaints from fishermen, the Dominion Department of Fisheries some years ago organized killing expeditions or rookeries in Queen Charlotte Sound and off the north coast of Vancouver Island, and thousands of animals have been slaughtered with machine guns as they basked on the rocks or sported in the green waters. Last summer 1728 bulls and cows were killed on the Haycocks rookeries alone. The bag at other rookeries where sea lions used to foregather in large numbers was comparatively small. There will be another punitive expedition this summer.

Many efforts have been made to utilize the sea lion commercially, but with indifferent success. The fur has no value, and though the hides can be tanned into leather good enough for light gloves, purses, brief cases, and similar articles, there is no shortage of this kind of leather from other and more easily obtainable sources. Indians formerly used the bladders to attach to whale harpoons so that the course of a wounded whale might be followed, and the tusks were prized for ornaments, but the meat didn't appeal even to Siwash who had a decided fancy for fish that had seen its best days and who licked their chops over rancid oil and cougar fat.

### Embryo Journalists

The Surrey Leader, published in the Fraser Valley and one of British Columbia's most important weekly newspapers, recently surrendered its editorial chair to the boys and girls of the Surrey High School and let them bring out a regular edition that certainly turned out to be a surprise and a credit to all concerned. With a minimum of supervision by some of the teachers and possibly a bit of technical advice from the regular editorial staff, the embryo journalists wrote more than 20,000 words of text and assembled 150 photographs, sold enough advertising to defray the extraordinary costs of the issue, and boosted the circulation to an all-time high.

There are 475 students at the Surrey school, and the average age is seventeen. Most of them come from farm homes, and quite a number have to obtain gainful employment during holidays to enable them to complete their education.

Contrary to what might have been expected, the feature articles do not lay heavy stress on youth and its place in modern life. The boys and girls concentrated on old-timer stuff, so that the High School issue is virtually a history of the municipality of Surrey for the past sixty years. The youngsters probably had a lot of fun finding out how grandpa and grandma lived 'way back in the horse and buggy days when the roads were corduroy, the lamps were kerosene, and plodding ox teams turned furrows on fields now plowed by tractors.

### A Polyglot School

Strathcona School, Vancouver, claims the proud distinction of being Canada's most important melting pot. Its colloquial title of "The School of All Nations" is a slight exaggeration, but that is only because all nations are not represented in this city. When there are more nationalities available, Strathcona School will be their meeting place.

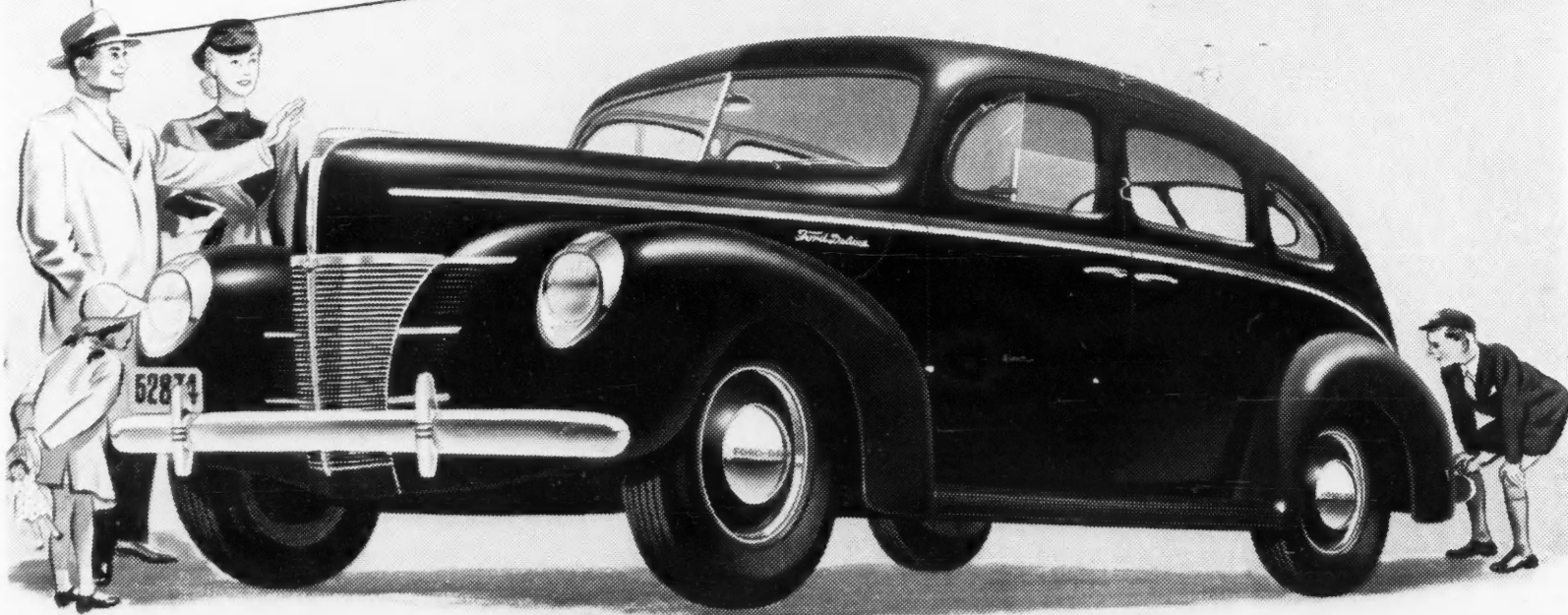
Situated in the east end and catering to the educational needs of its polyglot population, this establishment has 1400 pupils. Of these 650 are Japanese, 300 Chinese, and 150 Italian, but this is not a precise indication of the racial distribution of the district, as the Japanese families are much larger than the others, though neither the Chinese nor the Italians practice birth control to any noticeable degree.

The English, who come next in numerical strength after the Italians, can muster only 40 representatives. Following are the Canadians, with 36, Yugo-Slavians and Ukrainians, 26, Polish, 25, Russians, 24, Americans, 20, and so on down the line to the Welsh and the Bohemians, who number one each.

All told, there are 31 countries represented. Eleven different races are in the fourteen-piece orchestra, and eighteen nationalities in the school choir of twenty-six voices. The president of the school council is a Japanese girl, the vice president a negress, the secretary an Italian, and the treasurer a Chinese. A Ukrainian and a Canadian are on the council.

Russians and Finns, Germans and Poles, Chinese and Japanese, all get along nicely together in spite of conflicts between their peoples. They don't scrap about wars; they have more important juvenile affairs over which to scrap, and they do it right heartily.

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# How Great Britain Lives

BY SIR RONALD DAVISON

AS I write this article here in London, I have a picture in my mind of a multitude of quiet, friendly people, in the many lands of the British Empire, who are thinking more than ever, nowadays, about life in the Old Country.

They have probably never lived in England themselves, and they have never had time to study text books about British social conditions. So I am going to try and set down here a few easy economic facts, which give just an outline of the social picture—not the war picture in particular, but the scene as it was in days of peace. Actually the stress of war has brought little or no change as yet.

First of all I want to dispose of a misconception about us which is fairly common in the minds of our friends overseas. They still talk of Britain's social order as if it were aristocratic and rather old-fashioned, being divided into a hereditary governing class and the "common people," into rich and poor, with an unbridged gulf between them.

That is certainly not how it seems to us nowadays. I admit that some of the old English aristocracy survives and that, in each generation, it produces men of first rate ability and character. That still happens in other European countries besides England. The fact remains that the real power in Britain is the wage and salary earning class.

About 90% of our 44 million citizens live in households with a weekly income of less than £8 a week. The average earnings are something over £3 a week, but there are often two or more earners in the same home.

These are the real English people. They are neither very rich nor very poor, but their average standard of living is rather higher than in other European countries and they keep it up by their earnings as mechanics, factory hands, clerks, shop-keepers, public servants and the like. There are in Britain and Northern Ireland about 18,000,000 such workers; the rest are their dependants (i.e. wives and mothers, children and old persons).

### Wages Not Legally Fixed

For the most part, wages are not fixed by law; the State does not interfere. But all the same a fairly definite rate of pay for each kind of job is increasingly recognized. In a few occupations like agriculture and the manufacture of clothing, minimum wages are legally fixed by Joint Boards or Councils set up by the Government.

At this point some of you will ask: "What about British Trade Unions, labor disputes and strikes?" I can only say that in each of the last ten years the amount of time and money lost in industrial conflicts has not amounted to more than the cost of an extra half-day's holiday.

Most people, nowadays, hold the view that our trade unions are an asset to Britain. They are a steady-thing rather than a disruptive force. They help to keep up the level of wages to a decent standard, not only for their 4,700,000 trade union members, but for a wider range of workers.

Their leaders much prefer to use peaceful methods rather than violence in negotiating their wage agreements with groups of employers. They are by no means spoiling for unnecessary fights. Strikes only exhaust their funds and deplete the resources available for the various union benefits.

The leadership of British trade unions is both steady and influential. Remember that the Trades Union Congress is linked to the political Labor Party and usually exercises a moderating influence on the extremist element in Parliament. That is going to be very important in this great war. At the present time there is a fixed resolve on the part of Labor to rally all classes together in Britain's war effort.

I have spoken about wages, but nowadays, in England, another kind of wealth distribution has grown up as a supplement to the wage system. I mean the Public Social Services for education, health, poverty, housing and social insurance. The total annual expenditure on these services in Britain now amounts to nearly £500,000,000 and every year some 30 million men, women and children benefit by it—war or no war.

There is no country in the world that spends more of its national income on the well-being of its ordinary citizens, and no country has a better equipment of social services.

Chief among these State services are the Contributory Insurances, which cover sickness, unemployment, old age and widowhood.

Sickness insurance, based upon employment, was copied from Germany in 1911. National Unemployment Insurance was invented by Britain in the same year (1911) and it was sixteen years before Germany copied it in 1927.

Both these great national insurances have had a hard struggle, but owing to the great recovery in employment since 1935, both are now going strong and are providing improved benefits to English workers.

Employers, workers and the State each pay their share of the contributions. National Health Insurance guarantees to the workers free medical attention, other than hospital and specialist service, together with six months of sick pay. There are also

valuable maternity and disablement benefits.

Old Age Insurance guarantees a pension of one pound a week to the worker and his wife when each of them reach the age of 65. Many have been urging further improvements. Their hopes receded at the outbreak of war. But nevertheless the Government has now proposed considerable improvements itself and under its new scheme the worker's wife will be eligible for her pension at the age of 60. The age at which the insured single woman is admitted to the scheme is also being reduced from 65 to 60. In case of real need, additional supplementary allowances will now be payable as of right.

I should explain at this point that during the last two years the number of Britain's people earning wages in employment has exceeded all previous records.

There were before September 1939 over 2,000,000 more people employed for wages than in 1935. Today the increase is probably 4,000,000, including the defence forces. That is a large increase and it is only partly due to warlike preparations and government orders. At the same time the unemployment figure of more than 1,000,000 looks high, but the fact is that, under Britain's curious statistical system, we count as unemployed some hundreds of thousands of men and women and young persons who are either not really available for work or are only passing from one intermittent job to another.

All these people take good care to sign the registers at the Employment Exchanges, because that signature is the indispensable preliminary to several different kinds of social payments or benefits.

I estimate that in these days over 600,000 people are signing the Unemployed Register who should not

be counted as unemployed in the strict sense of the word.

In 1940 Britain is obviously beginning to suffer from a shortage of labor in certain occupations, especially among engineering craftsmen. We could do with any number of them, both for our war industries and in our mechanised Army and Air Force.

Many elderly workers remain on the unemployed registers and continue to draw "Dole" of various kinds, but they are, most of them, unfitted for hard work or incapable of learning new jobs. Their working days are really over.

During the last few years, much more attention has been paid to the health and fitness of the nation, particularly the younger members of it. There has also been a movement for providing all workers and their children with better holidays.

The effect upon the young is excellent, but it is even more marked upon the married couples.

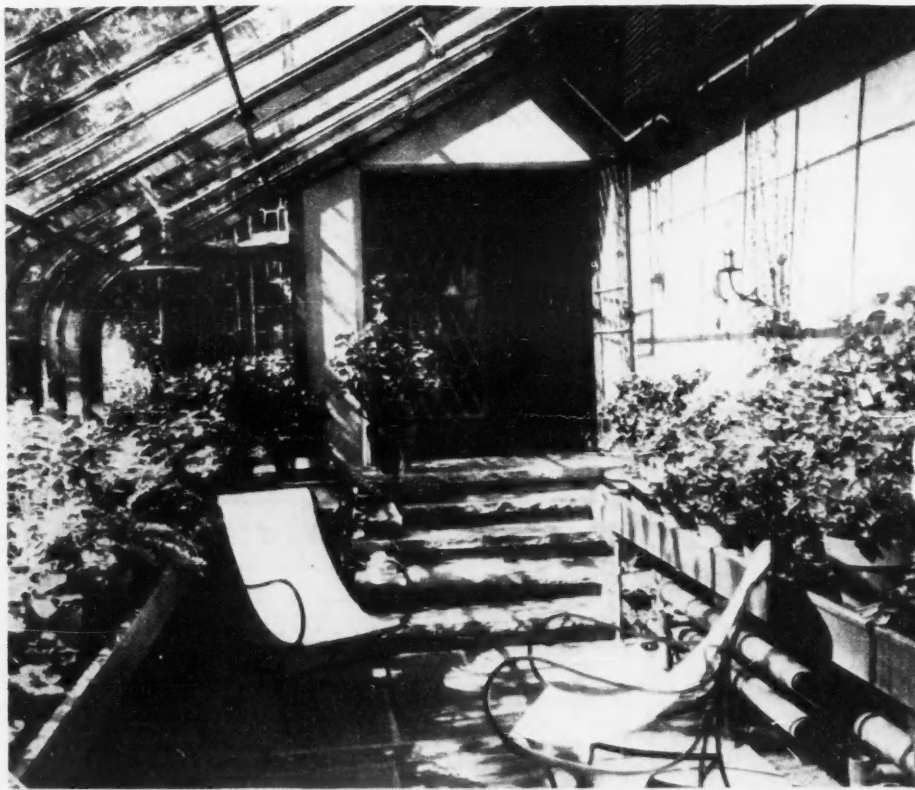
For the first time since their marriage many couples have been enabled to take a real holiday away from home. I suppose that during the spring and summer of 1939 the number of people moving about Britain, bent on pleasure and health, was nearly double the number of five years ago. Not even the crisis in the last weeks of August was sufficient to deter them.

Commercial enterprise is trying to cater for the needs of these new holiday makers, not always, perhaps, in the way some of us would like.

Best of all are the rural school camps for the millions of urban children. These camps are rapidly growing in number and the Government is building forty of them.

In this matter the necessities of war and the threat of air-raids have been positively useful, because it has stimulated the building of camps which could serve equally as rural settlements and as holiday homes.

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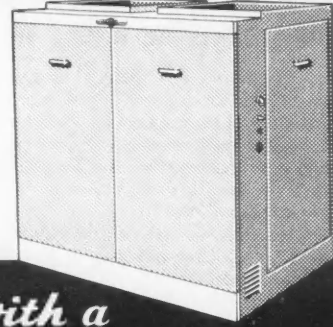
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1929	- - - 1,178,000,000
1932	- - - 498,000,000
1939	- - - 936,000,000

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## THE BOOKSHELF

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### Crisis in Cape Cod

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

CONVERSATION, by Conrad Aiken. Collins. \$2.75.

CONRAD AIKEN'S "Conversation" should really have been a long lovely poem about Cape Cod, with most of the conversation left out. For almost everything in "Conversation" that seems freshly and urgently felt has to do with the Cape; its landscape, its moonscapes, its bright foggy shifting weather. The Cape is solid and vivid and sensuously realized. But the people are jangled city folk who seem to have no real place in that bright complacent landscape.

They are Timothy Kane, an unsuccessful artist, Enid, his lovely, green-eyed, fretful wife, Buzzer, their three-year-old (who is charming), and Jim Connor, a character who oddly combines the hobbies of Raffles and Maecenas, robbing department stores of thousand-dollar furs in order to support a colony of Greenwich Village artists. His artists themselves are a scratch lot, shrill, perverse, incompetent, for Jim Connor it seems has a better eye for negotiable pelts than he has for painters. On the whole Enid's objections to her husband's friends wouldn't have seemed unreasonable if it had been rooted in anything but Back Bay snobbery.

"Conversation" is a novel of domestic crises. Enid and Timothy quarrel as married folk do, about everything but their unacknowledged sense of disenchantment with each other. Timothy is fresh from an affair with Nora—"dear delightful humorous Nora"—and Enid has no humor, only beauty and a sort of angry faithfulness. So they bicker about the butcher's bill and the new cess-pool and the dish-drying and Timothy's low social tastes and Enid's Boston gentility. It is the authentic conjugal language of estrangement, but it gives the novel a nagging reiterative quality. The conversation of Jim Connor's transplanted Greenwich Village group has the same dispirited tone, for Jim Connor's bohemians are a faded crew, too limited and too specious to rise above a note of sour jeering.

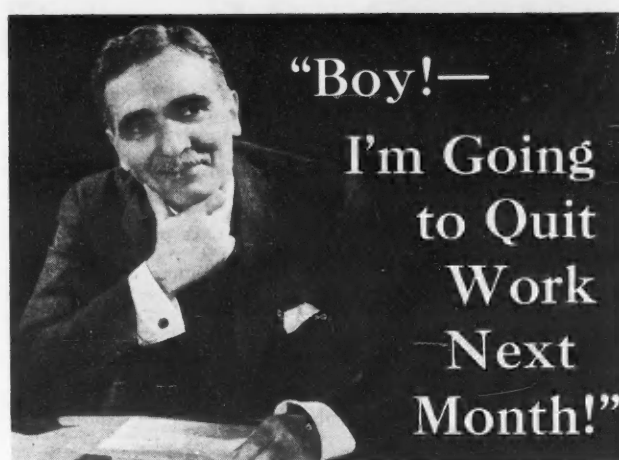
The conversations between Timothy and his three-year-old Buzzer however, are delightful—gay and tender with hardly a touch of adult condescension. Buzzer with her freshness and vigor and childish unawareness belongs in the lyrical setting the author has created for her. The rest are intruders who can't be at peace or leave the reader at peace.

Stripped of its poetry "Conversation" is a familiar domestic story with a conventional happy ending. Its charm is not in its narrative or its characters but in the lovely external world it presents. If only, one feels, its people would stop fretting and complaining, and leave one alone to enjoy the view!

### The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

DARTS being such a favorite recreation in English public houses it was inevitable that sooner or later the game would play an important part in a murder mystery. That mystery is "Death at the Bar," by Ngaio Marsh (Collins \$2). It is not one of her best efforts because the reader will find it difficult to find much sympathy for any of the characters. It is written with Miss Marsh's usual skill, which however, seems to be considerably less than that of some of the darts experts. . . . If the late Thorne Smith had written a detective story it would have been much like "The Wedding Guest Sat on a Stone" (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.25) although the actual author is Richard Shattuck. It is extremely bawdy and the amount of drinking that goes on from morning to night is enough to give even the reader a slight attack of delirium tremens. It is a pretty hilarious performance, though the murder itself is treated with the proper gravity. We do not recall having read so really comical a story that is dipped in blood. . . . John Webb, the hero of "No Mourners Present" by F. G. Presnell (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.25) is a tough



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attorney in the Perry Mason tradition, just as handy with a gun as with a writ. The story is exciting enough, but the author makes the mistake of thinking readers will be as interested in the home life of the Webbs as with the main murder plot. He seems to be more than a little in love with Ann, the dumb wife of

John, and is also guilty of some annoying mannerisms. The story would be considerably improved if Webb refrained from "grinning" on every second page and smiled for a change. He is also addicted to shrugging his shoulders to an extent that will cause the fastidious reader to raise his eyebrows inquiringly.

### BOOK OF THE WEEK

### Red Wheels Rolling

BY W. S. MILNE

CHAD HANNA, by Walter D. Edmonds. McClelland and Stewart. \$2.75.

LIFE on the Erie Canal a hundred years ago has been the subject of several of Mr. Edmonds' stories. In this novel, the canal provides incidental background for a story of circus life in the days when the wagons used to be mired in the muddy roads of upper New York state. Chad Hanna, the hero, is presented in the opening scenes as a sort of Huckleberry Finn, of uncertain parentage, who does odd jobs around a canal-bank tavern. His fondness for horses, and some trouble he gets into in helping an escaped slave along the Underground for Canada, propel him into the ranks of the circus roustabouts, but his horse-sense and his stock of new ideas soon make him a rather important member of the troupe.

The remainder of the book is concerned with the ups and downs—chiefly downs—of Huguene's Grand and Only Universal Circus. In spite of the impressive title, the circus is really a very third-rate affair, and fallen on evil days. A much more powerful organization, with a real elephant, is trying to run it off the road, and to compete with the elephant, Huguene's has only Oscar, a decrepit old lion, who dies during the tour. However, Chad has them exhibit the carcass at the next five stops, and they do quite well charging the yokels ten cents to enter the cage with the corpse. Unfortunately the weather gets too warm, and Oscar has to be buried. The circus goes

from bad to worse. The star equestrienne deserts to its more powerful rival, but when she fails to make good there, it is Chad who steals back her horse. After a series of disasters, the circus at last succeeds in acquiring an elephant of its own, and sees better days ahead.

Chad is quite a character. He is a mixture of simplicity and Yankee shrewdness, likeable, turbulent, and ingenious. His romance with Caroline, the girl who helped him in the escape of the black, and afterwards herself becomes a rider with the circus, is well worked out. All the circus folk are real characters, although some of them are built up by rather obvious tagging devices. The dialogue throughout is vigorous and racy, full-flavored and convincing. Before one gets to the end of the book, however, one begins to feel that the troubles of the circus are too long-drawn-out, and the ending when it does come is not entirely satisfactory. It does not settle finally what is to happen to Chad for the theft of the horse, and it does not really convince the reader that all Huguene's troubles are over, or Chad's. Nevertheless, the yarn rolls along, something like the red-wheeled circus wagons, at a good clip, with plenty of colorful incident by the way, and enough romance to make the book good prospective movie material. If it were shortened by about a third—and that third taken entirely from the second half of the story—"Chad Hanna" would be a first-rate piece of entertainment.

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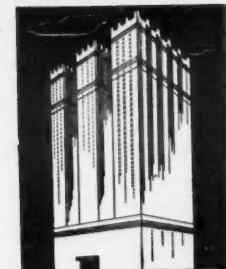
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# THE BOOKSHELF

## The Wife of Schumann

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

CLARA SCHUMANN: A Romantic Biography, by John N. Burk. Macmillan. \$3.50.

ABOUT 20 years ago I was sitting at a piano recital by Ernest Hutcheson, with Edwin R. Parkhurst, who became a music critic in Toronto in 1872 and followed that calling for over 50 years. Mr. Hutcheson played an unfamiliar little work by Beethoven, which I had never heard, and I mentioned that fact to my colleague. "I haven't heard it for a long time either," he said. "Schumann's wife used to play it well." His casual remark made me gasp, because Robert Schumann seemed almost as remote as Haydn. We have had other reminders that the composer was linked with our time, in the fact that two of his daughters, old unmarried ladies, died in Switzerland within the past two or three years, but they must have been very small children when their father died in 1856.

A considerable number of books have been written about Clara Wieck Schumann, who outlived her husband four decades and died in 1896 at the age of 77, and was a public pianist from 1832 to 1887. She was entitled to fame in her own right, because she was not only one of the finest interpreters of the music of Beethoven, but as the inspiration of two men of genius, her husband and Johannes Brahms. The latter, though but 14 years her junior, was to all intents and purposes her adopted son. The Schumanns had discovered his genius in 1853 when he was a poor, self-taught lad of 20, and it was through their influence and enthusiasm that he attained recognition. Young Brahms was with Schumann in the months before the latter's death, when his reason had departed, and, to support her brood of children, Clara Schumann had to be absent concertizing.

In all "Love Stories of the Composers", the romance of Robert Schumann and Clara Wieck is related. Nearly all the more beautiful of his lyrics were inspired by his love for her. Scores of them were composed within the year in which, after many obstacles, he was accepted as her future husband. At the time of their marriage in 1840, though she was but 21, she had already for eight years been celebrated. Despite this fact, their marriage of 16 years was one of ideal happiness, and she never really recovered in spirit from the tragedy of his end. The guidance and development of the genius of young Brahms then became a solace to her. It is evidence of her remarkable discernment, that, when he was but a lad, who had never composed a bar for orchestra, she recorded in her diary that his genius would only find its full expression in orchestral compositions of the larger order.

THE author of this romantic biography, John N. Burk, is a man of wide musical scholarship who has won fame as author of program notes for the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He has had recourse not only to the many books written about the Schumanns, and the countless memoirs in which Clara's name appears, but to her own letters and diaries. She was a clear and pungent writer, of fine critical perceptions, and recorded many colorful observations on her contemporaries. Thus, in this book we get a picture of European musical life during years when German cities were still genial founts of civilization. When we compare her pictures of the life of Leipzig, and Dresden a century ago with

the Nazi Germany of today the contrast is horrible.

Throughout the book Clara Schumann appears more as a priestess in the background than as a central figure. Many great celebrities are shown by extracts from her diaries as they lived. She wrote the most convincing account of the singing of her friend Jenny Lind that I have read anywhere. She knew Wagner, both as boy and man, and we get a real understanding of his turbulent spirit. Joachim was a life-long friend, like herself a protegee of Mendelssohn. Though in her last years she could not hear softer passages on the orchestra she recognized the talents of Richard Strauss, Dvorak and Tchaikowsky. Thus her life story is the pageant of a great musical epoch, that ended at the turn of this century.

## Day Dreamer

BY FELIX WALTER

JEAN CLARAMBAUX, by Jean Tousseul, translated by Elizabeth Abbott. J. B. Lippincott. \$3.25.

A LITTLE boy was born in a low-walled, gray-roofed village in the Meuse country, between Namur and Liège. He never knew his father, who was killed in a mine accident before the boy was born. His mother took him to another village beside the big river. There he sickened and nearly died of smallpox, but grew up to love the rolling country and birds and pretty girls, with whom he fell tenderly in and out of love at such a rate that by the time he was just a stripling their names stored in his memory were a many-syllabled litany. The crusty but erudite village philosopher helped shape his mind through all those years, paid for Jean's education in the nearby town and got his fellow-villagers to offer him the job as schoolmaster. Then described in a long and powerful central episode called "The Storm," came the German invasion of 1914. Jean Tousseul has painted it dispassionately but mercilessly. It wrecked all the quiet day-dreams of the other Jean—Jean Clarambaux—and brought fear and hunger and privation and death to the people he knew best. After the war there is a puzzling gap in the narrative and Jean appears in a last book, broken in health, tired of his career as a successful politician, but finding peace at last in life in another village with other birds and a quiet, understanding woman whose name will be the last one in the litany.

This long, uneventful narrative, which fills five whole volumes in the French original, may seem unimportant and overly sentimental when set down in a few words. But it is a moving and sincere book, written right out of the heart and experience of the Belgian writer Oliver Degée, who has coined for himself the pathetic and appropriate pseudonym of Jean Tousseul. This is the story of his boyhood and adolescence, or rather of his dreams and feelings through those early years. It will appeal particularly to admirers of the pre-war Romain Rolland; indeed there seems to be a close kinship of mind between the Belgian writer and the Frenchman.

## Tragic Prague

BY KENNETH MILLAR

A STRICKEN FIELD, by Martha Gellhorn. Collins. \$2.75.

HAVING covered the war in Spain, Martha Gellhorn was sent to Prague after Munich but before Anschluss. The things she saw stirred her to deep anger, which presses out from the pages of this book: men and women and children from the Sudetenland, homeless and wandering on the roads; Social Democrats fleeing to Prague from the unleashed Henleinists, only to be sent back by the paralyzed Czech government; the Gestapo working in Prague even before the city came officially under the Reich, hunting and torturing and killing the German Communists who had found brief refuge in Czechoslovakia. Unable to write about these things in her articles, Martha Gellhorn made a novel out of them.

"A Stricken Field" chronicles the experiences in Prague of Mary Douglas, an American journalist (obviously Martha Gellhorn herself), during a few days of October, 1938. One should say "perceptions" rather than "experiences" because the real story is not about Mary Douglas. It is what she sees and hears that matters: atrocities in the Sudetenland, frightened people on the streets of Prague, the ultimate despair of refugees who cannot stay where they are but who have nowhere to go. The story of Mary Douglas' friend Rita gradually emerges from this record of general misery and despair, as the central theme of the novel. Rita is a German Communist released from prison in Germany, who has been working for the Communist refugees in Prague for five months. She has found perfect happiness with her lover Peter, another young German Communist. But the Gestapo comes, the Party is forced underground, and Peter is captured by the Gestapo and tortured



CLARA SCHUMANN

to death within Rita's hearing. She is sent back to Germany.

This novel is a very serious and affecting piece of writing, written in a style that is both sincere and alert. It is a powerful piece of propaganda for refugees, for the liberty of small nations, and against Nazism. But as a novel it has defects. The author goes out of her way to present misery in a dozen forms, solely in order to protest against it; protest is the nexus of the book, a protest too strong for the story to carry. Miss Gellhorn's insufficiently objectified emotion, her too personal protest, has made her Communists blameless and martyrlike to the point of incredibility. In view of the close similarity between Communist and Nazi methods disclosed by such writers as Krivitsky, it is a bit ironic that Miss Gellhorn should have made her heroes Communists.



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# The Challenge To Liberty

BY VISCOUNT HALIFAX

No more impressive statement of the claim of the Allied cause to the support of youth in all parts of the world has yet been made than that presented by the Right Hon. Viscount Halifax in his dual capacity of Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. What Lord Halifax has to say to the young men of that university is equally applicable to intelligent and educated young men and young women in every part of the British Commonwealth, and we are glad to be able, with the co-operation of the Oxford University Press, to present all the essential portions of the address in our columns. The Press will publish it in full in June under the title "Challenge to Liberty."

NO GENERATION has the right to lay the cause of all its ills upon the shoulders of its predecessor, for no one age-group of men has the monopoly of vision. We are all men and women of our particular time and particular environment. We are all subject to the limitations of human weakness and fallibility.

You may think that Western culture is falling into darkness because it deserves no better fate. You may think indeed that these times earn the title of one of the most remarkable poems of our day and conclude that Europe is indeed "the waste land." I would go some long way with you in agreement with this judgment. I think that the existence of war in Europe today is a sign of failure, or of something more than failure, in our Western civilization. When I consider that we—who hate war—are driven to the use of force; that you are asked to be the instruments of this force, in maintaining against bitter and evil attack the first principles upon which European life has hitherto been based, the darkness that hangs over Europe seems to me something which Milton might have described as darkness visible. Moreover, I am appalled—there is no easier word for it—by one fact above all. This "waste land" in which we live, this European civilization in which the lamps are burning dim, has not been brought to its present pass merely by the mistakes, the pride, and the selfishness of an older generation.

### Youth Sustains Movement

What has, for example, been the driving force behind the Nazi movement in Germany? It has been German youth. Deliberately deprived as they have been of the elements of true judgment, it is they who made the movement and who still sustain it. Their point of view stands in stark opposition to yours. They do not understand your way of thinking. Your ideals mean nothing to them. They have their own ideals, which to our minds are distorted and deformed, but for which hundreds of thousands of them are prepared without a moment's hesitation to sacrifice their lives. There is what seems an impenetrable barrier dividing you from them, which somehow will have to be broken down if the youth of Eur-

ope is to avoid living always in this waste land, and if the European temple of civilization is to deserve and win a rekindling of the lamps. The real conflict, therefore, today is not between age and youth, but between youth and youth. It is important that this should be fully appreciated, for it is the kernel of our future problems. I am not disquieted by the divergences between age and youth. They have been with us since the world began. They represent an inevitable difference of perspective, but there is nothing in them which postulates a fundamental conflict. If I were to see life as you see it, or if you were to see it as I do, I should feel that there was something wrong with one or other of us. But there is something sinister in the acceptance by the growing generations in different countries of standards of conduct in sharp contradiction to one another, for that does constitute a terrifying challenge to the very foundations of human thought and action.

Do not let me overstate the case. I am far from thinking that the wounds inflicted on our civilization need be mortal. But I do think that we are fighting for its life; and inasmuch as that life finally depends upon the ideals that inspire it, I think we have no choice but to resist and defeat by force the attack to which those ideals—yours as well as mine—are now exposed.

### Force—Evil and Good

I know that it is said by men of high principle that force in itself, if not an evil thing, has a value only negative. I think this is an exaggeration. Most true it is that force cannot of itself exorcise the evil spirits that enter and deprave the hearts of men. But when these evil spirits invoke force for the prosecution of their purpose, and the struggle is thus joined in the physical arena, it is only by force on the battle-ground thus chosen that the evil can be resisted. Nor can I doubt that if under what I must hold to be a one-sided and mistaken interpretation of our Lord's teaching we refrain on principle from replying in kind to the use of force, we may be surrendering to extinction the most sacred causes for which we stand to posterity as guardians and trustees. Thus force, by resisting the destructive power of evil and guarding the field in which good can work, can render positive service which can be given in no other way. As I see this problem which is today so tragically forced upon our thought, it is the spiritual motive, alike in national as in individual action, on which judgment has to be passed. Always it is the spirit behind the application of force which makes or mars its value. And we may assuredly hope that the same spirit, which gives the physical and moral courage to defend the menaced values of life today, will avail us when we come through the valley of dark decision to the work of reconstruction.

Here I come back again to the idea of "the waste land." I do not believe,

as I have said, that civilization has yet foundered, but I am certain that there is an active force of evil which, unless we fight it, will rapidly reduce our civilization to a desert of the soul. That evil force is at work in a period of human history in which change has been so sudden as to bring grave confusion of thought to give more favorable conditions for the Devil's work. It is, of course, true that the world never stands still, but there are times when the flywheel races, and you and I live in such a time today. You have never lived in any other. Your world has been influenced, whether you acknowledge it or not, by what I must take leave to term the inhuman conception of the so-called economic man. There has been a tendency for great thinkers, who have analysed the social and moral values on which the human community has been built, to stress the need for finding the perfect system. There has been a tendency to explain all history and humanity in economic instead of in human terms. Christianity, on the other hand, has rather made its end the perfection of the individual, in the conviction that here, too, lay the secret of life for all society. And this emphasis upon the ideal system, instead of the ideal individual, has not helped the development of the human character. Yet fundamentally men today remain much the same men as they were yesterday. They may be better informed, but they are not necessarily wiser. They wish to emancipate themselves from artificial conventions, but they are not more free from the dangers and pitfalls which caused those conventions to be accepted.

Conventions are after all but the warning signals of society which has from the beginning of history felt the need of protecting human frailty. The substance of any conventional code, however, must derive from the appreciation by society of the principles of its own survival. These in turn emerge from moral principles which man has gradually come to apprehend, and which themselves are rooted in religious instinct. The danger that in revising traditional and outward forms we impair the substance is familiar enough. If this happens, man is adrift without bearings and without anchor; and, as we see today, in the vile savageries to which in this twentieth century he can revert, the descent from man to animal is easy.

### Freedom Through Discipline

And so it is that if we are to keep our bearings as a nation we must base ourselves firmly on social, moral, and religious standards. No country will be at peace with itself or with others on any other basis, for the world's disorder today is the reflection of turmoil and conflict in the minds of men. If, therefore, we are to recapture the secret of order for international society—and here I speak of all countries—we must as individuals strive to erect or maintain standards that will bring true freedom through the way of discipline. Your standards will not perhaps be the same in form as those to which

those older than yourselves are pledged. But in substance I fancy they will not greatly differ.

Many of you, perhaps most of you, are preparing to take your place before long in the ranks of the fighting forces, and you have every right to put the question, "What is it that we are to fight for, and what prospect is there that we shall in the end secure the better world for which the fight is waged?" I have done my best here and elsewhere—as have others—to weigh what is involved in the present conflict. Its issue, as I believe, will affect profoundly the whole future of mankind, for what is here at stake is whether the nations that desire peace must perpetually be faced with war, if they are not prepared to accept any settlement that force may seek to impose upon them. And so, except for those—a tiny fraction of our people—who would for whatever reason feel that we had been wrong to embark upon this war at all, I cannot conceive of doubt arising as to the duty of bracing our resolution until, so far as it may be humanly possible to do so, we have secured the world against a repetition of this ordeal.

### Nazi Racial Doctrine

I have said that the real conflict of ideas is between youth and youth, and that the beliefs of German youth, nurtured in Nazi doctrines, are in stark opposition to your own. We should gravely err if we were to rate lightly the strength and reality of their beliefs. The Nazi doctrine, as interpreted in the Nazi creed, may be, and in my view is, sheer primitive nonsense; and we are no more prepared to admit German superiority of race than we are concerned to assert our own. If that were all, it would not greatly matter, but when this doctrine is invoked in justification of the oppression of other races, it becomes a crime against humanity.

Not only does it deny the corporate claim to liberty of men and women organized in national societies, but it refuses the much more fundamental claim of men and women to the free expression of human personality, which rests upon the eternal value of every human soul. True pride of race may be tested by the behavior of its possessors towards their own fellow citizens and towards others. It will forbid conduct to individuals of which they should be ashamed in their private lives. It is thus evidently something far removed from the ideal of a race which by the German philosophy of today is called to stamp out the civilization of another. Between these two conceptions there is a great gulf fixed. The German race, under its present rulers, is betraying both itself and the greater whole of which it is part, and to whose progress it might, and ought to, be making its own distinctive contribution. And the real tragedy of that betrayal, as it affects the German youth, is the enlistment of the honorable instincts of self-sacrifice and devotion in the service of a crudely materialist philosophy. Until these false creeds are abjured, and replaced by a wider toleration, they must continue to excite resistance. The future of humanity must not be left in the hands of those who would imprison and enslave it.

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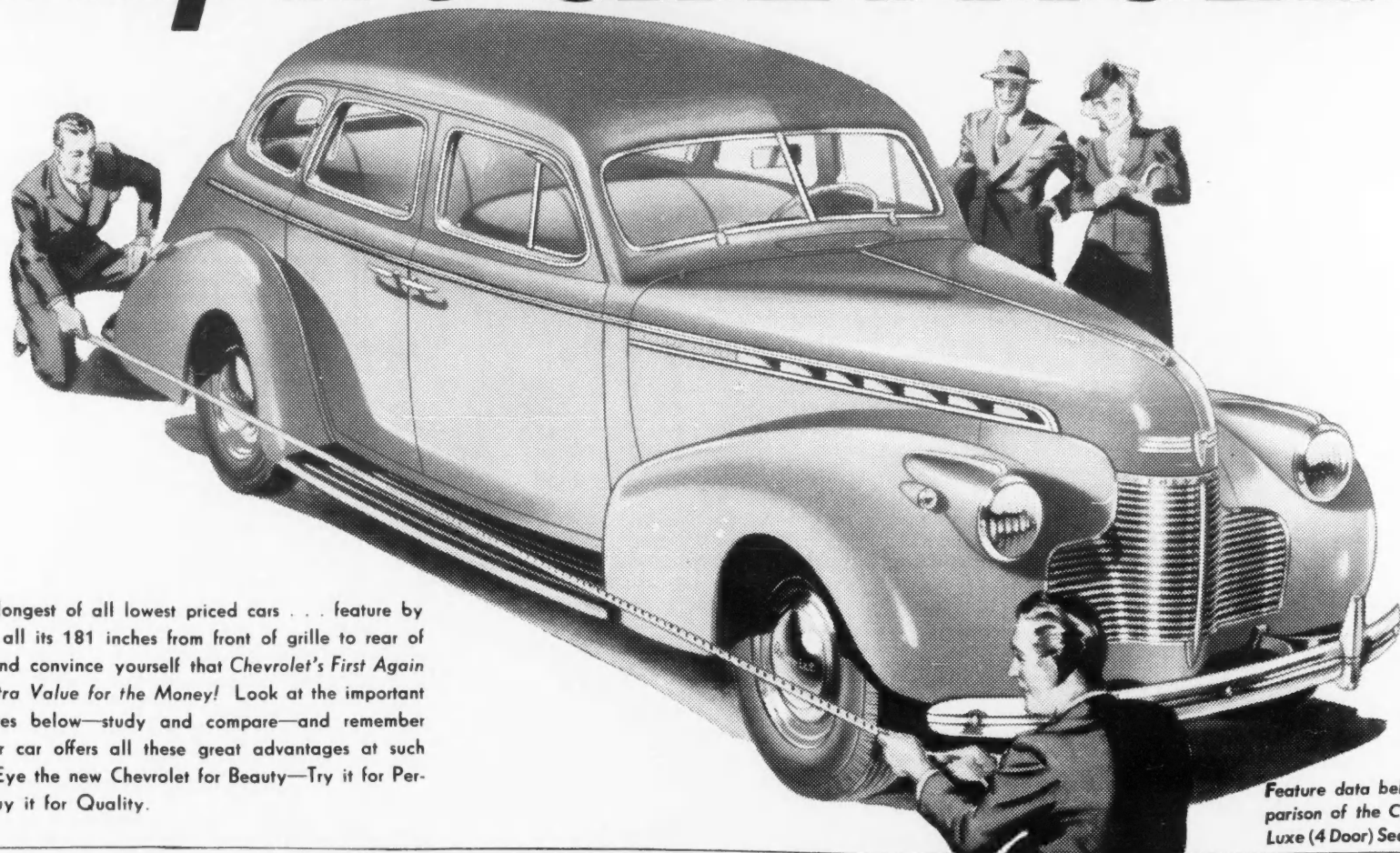


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CARB	Push type	None	Yes	Lower, less convenient	No	14.9 cu. ft.	No	No	Small recess	Total glass area 2,161.1 sq. in.	Yes	Not self-energizing double action only
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CARB	Yes	None	No—must be locked with key	No	Wheels held by key, nut and cotter pin only	Shell type top, no reinforcing top bows	85 h.p. L-head	Yes	Yes	All hand effort	Multi-coil spring type requires greater pedal pressure	Transverse type
CARB	Small drum on transmission only	None	No—must be locked with key	Yes	Wheels held by key, nut and cotter pin only	Shell type top, no reinforcing top bows	84 h.p. L-head	No	Under front seat	All hand effort	Multi-coil spring type requires greater pedal pressure	Independently mounted, not unit construction

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CARB	No rubber cushion	Not rubber insulated	Spiral bevel gears only	Set low in fenders (exposed to damage)	Under hood	Lacquer only	None	No light	Yes	None	2,953 lbs.	180 inches
CARB	No rubber cushion	Not rubber insulated	Yes	Set low in fenders (exposed to damage)	Under hood	Nickel only	None	No lock, no clock, no light	No provision in trunk	Ledge only between bumper and body	2,956 lbs.	180½ inches



MONTREAL, April 1, 1940.



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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 27, 1940

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## Distribution of Our War Spending

BY MacCALLUM BULLOCK

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Concentrated spending in the industrialized east is offset only slightly by western agricultural purchases, since mixed farming in Ontario and Quebec supplies half of our farm products.

With parts of our industry having capacity production in sight, the choice is to add to existing plant in two provinces or plan production benefitting other areas.

WAR spending has been moving so fast here that people are wondering from week to week what effect the money raised in Canada for war purposes, or coming here from abroad, is having on the permanent business plant in this country. Canada is right on schedule in expending its own estimated \$365,000,000 for the first year. The War Supply Board's records show, in extremely detailed form, disbursements which by the end of April will be above \$160,000,000.

Britain is sending here at the same time between four and five hundred million dollars, so that a total of \$800,000,000 is actually being poured into our industries within the first twelve months of fighting, as predicted.

This amount is about 1/7th of our total gross value of production, and is the largest "shot in the arm" over a short period of time that Canadian business has had.

Because of the greater size of our industry, its consequences have been less this time than they would have been two decades ago.

### Effects in the East

Effects of this money are evident in the east. In Canada construction industries, service and repair and manufacturing are secondary in the economic sense to agriculture, forest products, mineral production and power generation, but in terms of money value manufacturing alone accounts for two-fifths of our net value of production.

War money has caused manufacturing to spurt ahead because, with few exceptions, contracts have been scattered more widely than was expected. First money went into consumer supplies, for the raising of an army is the opposite of its maintenance in war, which brings heavy industry into full play. Backlogs of orders have been built up in consumer industries in the east, large factories idle eighteen years are being re-opened among the heavier industries, steel production is rising. Even factory erection, long moribund, is advancing.

But manufacturing is located geographically almost two-thirds in Ontario and a third in Quebec. Agriculture, responsible for another quarter of our net value of production, is also receiving in the neighborhood of \$250 millions from Britain for foodstuffs during the year—and Canada's farming is located 34% in Ontario and 18% in Quebec.

### Where the Money Goes

Most of the money spent by the War Supply Board on industry, then, is being inevitably to southern Ontario, Montreal district, Toronto and district, and to southern coastal B.C., since there are no other places to spend it. There is some concentration of manufacturing plant at Winnipeg. But in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta the industrial plant receiving the most immediate stimulus from war is in each case about a twentieth the size of Ontario's and it attracting little to make it increase. Of the first \$61 millions spent by the War Supply Board, only \$4,510,000 went beyond Ontario and Quebec in Canada and the Prairie Provinces got about \$335,000 of it.

British Columbia's largest contract, an additional nine million dollars for anti-submarine and other vessels is a kind of building which occurs only in wartime. The engines constructed for these western craft are also being built in the east. Aviation expenditures have gone in part to the United States for machinery, while the big cotton and rubber goods industries here, though commanding good business, exist on imported raw materials.

### West's Counterbalance

The location of Canadian farming in the east means that the two counterbalancing features in the case of the Prairies are the British expenditures for foodstuffs, mentioned above, and the motherland's part of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan to be built in the west. The fortuitous contest of Denmark's 3,700,000 people and the Germans and the closing of Scandinavia for the time being means actually greater demand for Canadian agricultural products, but our surplus of bacon, for instance, are already greater than the refrigerator shipping capacity to carry them. And

Canada lost by the extension of the war 25% of its entire European trade outside the United Kingdom.

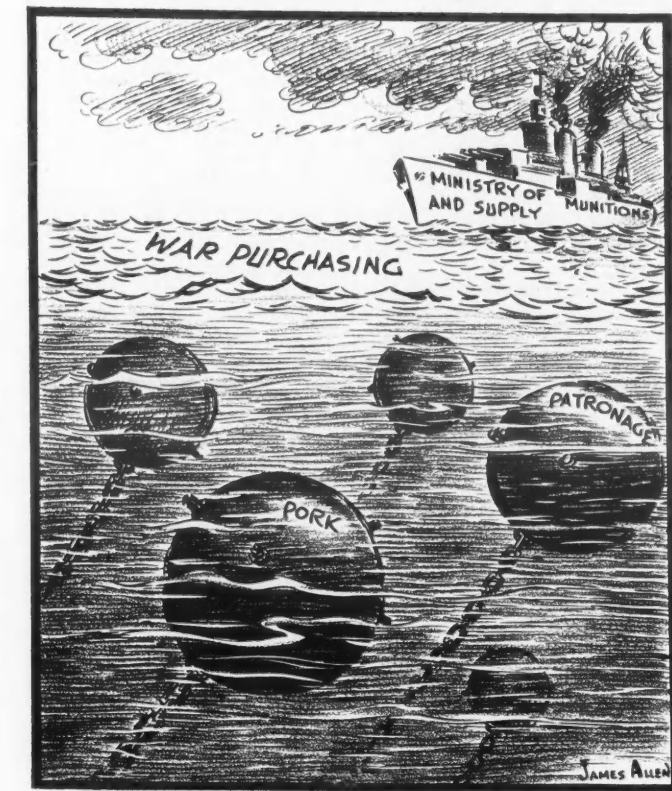
Before this event, British purchases of our foods had been set in London for the war year at \$175 millions for wheat, \$60 millions for bacon, and \$21 millions for cheese and dairy products. Germany, by swallowing the Danes, is absorbing about a quarter and half of the world's supplies of butter and bacon, 100,000,000 eggs a month, the fodder to maintain Denmark's herds, and the following amounts of grain:

Wheat	17,000,000 bu.
Oats	79,228,000
Barley	62,466,000
Rye	11,400,000

### Problems Near Solution

The German move, in addition to disrupting the 60% of the Danish food trade which went to Britain, cuts off amounts of cattle and swine equal to 40% and 75% of the English herds, so that an extension of Canada's food trade with England over a period of years must be looked for. Convoy of Canadian and North American supplies are the only British answer, despite the present stalemate on bacon. With this country able to send at minimum twenty million pounds of butter a month and the 1,700 Norwegian and Danish ships at sea either putting into Allied ports for the duration or being taken as prizes, it seems that Canada's food-marketing problem and Britain's shipping problem are approaching solution together.

At least half of the Air Training plan is to be set up in Ontario and Quebec, and is, as we know, twelve



THE DANGER ZONE

months in the future in spite of its swift acceleration. Training fields will be located in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in proportion to the military need, yet climate and suitable terrain are claiming some part of the plan for the west, and it remains the one attempt of the war to create a new direction for this nation's business outside the two large eastern provinces.

The Prairies have always been supplied from the east and have always seen their money in good times and men in bad drain back east. Need for a large and continuously modernizing air force for this empire can establish in parts of Canada a partial reservoir of industries to maintain portions of our population through bad crops and increase our mineral discoveries.

Construction is being spread about

the Dominion more widely than the allotment of War Supply Board money would indicate. The value of building permits issued for the first three months of 1940, for 58 of the nation's cities and towns, was \$9,891,819, against \$7,092,967 for the same quarter of 1939. And total value for 150 municipalities, instead of 58, during this first quarter of 1940, was up more than two and a half million dollars to \$12,442,014.

This money which war is distributing in Canada has raised our production level to within about 30% of the limits of the existing plant in this country, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In some cases light industries came close to capacity as we settled into the pattern of raising an army and began to concentrate on export to Britain. Capaci-

(Continued on Page 19)

## The Limitations of State Control

BY H. F. NICHOLSON

Everyone recognizes that increased governmental control of business during the war was necessary to make the national productive effort efficient. The machine thus created functions. But the fact that it does so does not establish the success of state control of economic activity.

At the present time Canada is moving fairly rapidly toward a planned economy. So far, experiments of this nature in other countries have been colossal failures. How far can we go safely in this direction? How alert is public opinion in Canada to the dangers which are involved?

IF THERE is one cliché which is more common today than any other, it is that, as the result of the war, we may expect a lasting increase in governmental control of private enterprise in Canada.

I have no opinion on this point. To decide whether this is going to happen or not, is to engage in forecasts as to the duration of the war, the nature of its outcome, the economic effect which it will produce on our Canadian life, and the psychological attitude of the Canadian people after the termination of the struggle. This is too big a field for an amateur prophet.

On the other hand, it would be most unpleasant to see this country, during the war, either refusing to accept what governmental control of business and private activities is necessary, or, on the other hand, accepting it with such gusto as to lead us into the creation of a socialist or fascist state in Canada, without a full appreciation of the implications of this acceptance.

### The Only Object

The only object of the Canadian government in imposing increased governmental control of business during the war is, of course, to increase the efficiency of the national productive effort. There may be—there probably are—among the civil servants who will play a part in deciding government policies in this direction, and an even more important part in executing them, no little inclination to worship at the altar of planned economy.

To the best of my judgment, neither public opinion in Canada, nor the opinion of the great majority of the Senators and Members of Parliament would favor any such program—except as far as it is made necessary by the exigencies of war.

It is, on the other hand, necessary for the most convinced believer in free enterprise and "laissez faire" to admit that war justified certain activities on the part of the state—even if these be unnecessary, inadvisable, or even dangerous in times of peace.

Not even in the days when the wars were fought with small professional fighting forces was it possible to prevent the military necessities of the moment from producing activities on the part of the state on an increased scale. John Hampden is a hero of liberalism, but John Hampden was absolutely wrong in encouraging the squires of inland England to refuse to pay Charles I his Ship Money. National policy requires a navy, and navies can only be paid for out of the taxes. There were plenty of other reasons for objecting to the policies of Charles I, but Ship Money was not a good one.

Nor could the operations of the press-gang be avoided in the Napoleonic wars. It was a rough and ready type of conscription, but some sort of conscription was necessary, if the fleet was to be manned.

### "Total" War-Making

Naturally, the more total in its effect war has become; the more that war is fought, not by a small professional fighting force, but by the huge armies and navies, requiring, for their provisioning, a large share of the national production, the more it has become necessary for the state, in time of war, to impose regulation on private enterprise, and to substitute state action for the economic liberty of the ordinary man.

In Canada in the present war, the necessity of state action in the economic field was never seriously questioned. Everyone believed that it was vital to prevent a rush of capital out of the country, into greater apparent security in the United States, and to conserve the nation's power to buy abroad. Everyone equally agreed that the War Supply Board must have the power to rearrange Canadian production, so that the output of materials of war might be increased—even if this made necessary some limitation of the output of the goods and services which the civilian might wish to buy. Everyone agreed that panic over possible price rises, or shortage of supply, in connection with staple articles of fuel, food and clothing, must be prevented. The setting up of Boards to control economic activities of this sort was quite inevitable.

On the other hand, there is beginning to be a tendency to point with

unlimited pride to the performance of these Boards, and there can be no more dangerous state of mind for the public to drift into than to consider the apparent success of state control of economic activity as real, simply because the machine functions.

It does not follow that it is a good thing that the price of sugar did not rise in Canada, merely because it was prevented from rising. It might be a very excellent thing for the price of sugar to rise, and for consumption to be thus reduced, without the clumsy and costly device of rationing. It might not be a good thing that Canadians have to pay \$1.10 to obtain \$1.00 worth of goods, something in the United States. The correctness of the ruling to this effect is not proved. No reason has ever been given for establishing the particular level of \$1.10. Our holdings of foreign exchange might have been increased more rapidly had we made it \$1.09 or \$1.11.

It is not necessarily a good thing that, to take a case which might occur, the War Supply Board should order people to discontinue making this or that article which the civilian population would like, in order that its manufacture should be replaced by that of some weapon or munition of war. The correctness of the decision will have no little connection with the wisdom of the military authorities in deciding to use that particular weapon or munition, or the degree to which our internal economy is upset by the removal from use of some article or service which we are in the habit of using.

### Autarchy

All of these things carry with them another danger—that, in order for governmental regimentation of private enterprise to justify itself, it may, in Canada, as it has done throughout the world, move definitely in the direction of a forced autarchy. No planned economy in history has so far operated in any other direction except that of autarchy. When Russia went communist, and adopted a planned economy, the first manifestation was in the direction of trying to create in Russia an economic system which would be independent of the operations of the wicked capitalist world outside. In Germany, the Nationalist Socialist government had not gone very far in the direction of a planned economy before the whole basis of German life was decided to be that of a self-contained productive system. The Italian experience was the same.

Mr. Roosevelt's blundering adventures into something which might be called socialism, if I were not afraid of being sued for libel by the socialists, were not intended to be autarchic, but they rapidly moved in that direction—surrendering the market for cotton to the producers of Brazil and India, and the foreign market for wheat to the producers of Canada—with the policy tempered a little by subsidized dumping in years of good crops.

In England, there can be no question that—perhaps unintentionally—experiments in planned economy led in the direction of autarchy. Nothing is more striking than the concentration of effort and expenditures in recent years on the improvement of the standard of living of the masses of the English people, at the very time that the foreign trade on which this standard of living must ultimately depend, was steadily declining.

### Own Tendencies Marked

Our own tendencies in Canada to autarchy are very marked. The necessity of maintaining a protective tariff—owing to our situation on the same continent with the greatest of all protectionist nations—has always affected the popular mind. In addition, the substitution of sectional and other group jealousies for the spirit of co-operation, which is the stock-in-trade of all Canadian agitators, has encouraged autarchic thinking very markedly.

The process probably started with an unscientific attempt by one who is now in quite a different sphere of life, but who was then a professor of economics, to prove that the people of the Maritime Provinces paid more than their share of customs tariffs. It flared up again in nationalist circles in Quebec—where the doctrine of "l'achat chez nous" has had something (Continued on Page 19)

## THE BUSINESS FRONT

### Job Compensation

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IT'S a reasonable bet that if it were not for recent sensational war developments, the hearings of the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington would be getting a lot more public attention than they are. For the committee is currently looking into a subject that is occupying the minds of thinking men and women today, in many countries—the question of the effect of technological development on industrial production and employment, which really means the question of what society must do to adjust itself to the present amazingly rapid advances of technology and science.

Is technological progress now in process of so reducing the need for human toil that a large and increasing proportion of the population must be permanently without employment, and, if this is deemed to be the case, does it follow that, to preserve society, we must call a halt to technological progress? Organized labor, in the person of R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, told the committee that mechanization of industry, because of the failure of markets to expand in proportion to expanded production, is one of the basic causes of present unemployment.

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, a C.I.O. affiliate, recommended that Congress enact legislation to prevent industry from installing improved machinery and adopting new processes which might lead to displacement of labor. He argued also that industry should pay the cost of technological displacement of workers who otherwise might become dependent upon public aid.

This proposal is regarded as significant, not only because it is in line with some of the ideas T.N.E.C. aides are reported to have been developing privately but because it accords with the general principle of T.N.E.C. Chairman O'Mahoney's bill to tax labor-saving machines.

### Labor's Proposals

Mr. Murray contended that technological improvements should be introduced "without workers having to pay for them with the loss of their jobs." Specifically he proposed that legislation by Congress for Federal regulation of the introduction of technological changes should provide (1) a requirement that companies installing labor-saving devices absorb workers displaced by machines, (2) compulsory dismissal wages, (3) a thirty-hour week, (4) direction of the benefits of technological improvement to consumers, and (5) a Federal program of vocational training to adapt displaced workers to other types of jobs. He said that the steel industry in par-

ticular had been hard hit by technological changes in the past ten years; that the continuous sheet mill had thrown out of employment thousands of persons once employed by the old hand mills in sheet production.

Mr. Murray appeared to make a pretty good case. But it looked somewhat less good after the president of the American Rolling Mill Company, Charles R. Hook, had testified. He told the committee what had taken place in the steel industry in the period from 1926 to 1937, the years in which the continuous sheet mill replaced so many of the old hand mills. While this replacement was taking place, he said, employment in the steel industry increased from 427,000 in 1927 to 544,000 in 1937, a rise of 27.4 per cent, as compared with a population gain during the period of 11.2 per cent. He estimated that by 1937 steel mills had invested approximately \$500,000,000 in continuous sheet rolling equipment.

### Workers' Earnings Up

Referring to the contention that between \$5,000 and 90,000 workers have been displaced by the continuous sheet mills, Mr. Hook pointed out that in 1926 there were 1,264 hand mills producing hot rolled sheets, and that the greatest number of men employed on these mills would have been 43,000, or about 10 per cent, of the industry's workers at that time. There are still 750 of these old mills, he continued, and half of them, employing about 15,000 workers, are in use. In view of this the maximum displacement could have been more than 27,000 workers.

He then pointed out that during the period in which the continuous sheet mills were replacing the hand mills, employment in the industry increased by 117,000. Furthermore, he stated that during the 1926-37 period the price of sheet steel dropped 31 per cent and the average earnings of workers in the steel industry increased 32 per cent.

What, then, is the answer? Was anything achieved by this conflicting testimony? The reply to that, I think, must be definitely in the affirmative. Obviously society's need is not that either side should impose its will upon the other, but that the economic truths of the situation should be established, so that any remedial action taken shall be sound and socially constructive. The possibility of this must surely be advanced by the T.N.E.C. hearings. It is to be hoped that the testimony of both sides will be widely published, and carefully studied by prejudiced and unprejudiced (if any) members of the public.





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By order of the Board,  
S. G. DOBSON,  
General Manager  
Montreal, Que., April 16, 1940.

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DIVIDEND NO. 7

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of this Company payable to the shareholders of record at the close of business on May 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business, April 30th, 1940.  
By order of the Board,  
M. J. McNamee,  
Secretary

# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

## BURLINGTON STEEL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

My wife and I have grubbed along, saving our money and we have been quite successful up to date on our investments, mostly due to following your advice. Now we have a little money and we would like to put it in something where we can count on income as well as appreciation. What we would like is a stock which will give us a fairly good yield with a nice rise in prospect—we don't particularly want to make a million. Now, we have been thinking of Burlington Steel, and would like to have your opinion as to its possibilities and if you think it would meet our requirements.

—T. S. K., Cadboro Bay, B.C.

To a "T." At the present time the stock of Burlington Steel Company is attractive both for income and for its appreciation possibilities.

Net earnings in the year ended December 31, 1939, were \$110,736, equal to 79 cents a share on the 140,000 shares of capital stock outstanding—a satisfactory improvement over the 1938 net of \$90,684 and per share earnings of 65 cents. Returns, however, in the last year were still well below the \$1.40 per share earned in 1937 which was the best year since 1929. Even so, the 60-cents-per-share dividend was covered comfortably.

Of course, it is difficult to predict what 1940 has in store; but from where I'm sitting it looks as though the war will be prolonged and the steel industry actively employed for some time to come. If that premise proves true, I think that Burlington Steel will receive its full share of the available business and you can confidently expect that the company's earnings will improve in 1940. I say this because, although business was slack in the first half of 1939, it started to pick up in July and with the declaration of war an influx of orders developed which permitted peak operations during the closing months of the year and resulted in a 25 per cent. improvement in tonnage shipped.

## HARKER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you be kind enough to advise me as to the standing of Harker Gold Mines?

—A. G. F., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Harker Gold Mines, although still owning a property in the Larder Lake area, has for some time been operating as an investment and holding company. The 1939 report is not available as yet but at the end of 1938 the company had substantial holdings in Pickle Crow, Uchi and other stocks. At that time the market value of the listed securities was over \$593,000, with some cash on hand and practically no current liabilities.

Last year Harker participated with J. E. Hammett and Jacola Mines in two new undertakings to the north of Uchi Mines, and this would reduce the quick assets. There is no report of re-opening the company's property which lacks transportation and power facilities. Results of previous work were rather promising and particularly so at the increased price of gold. Harker shares are worth considerably above the market price, but shares of few holding companies ever sell at their paper value.

## LAGUNA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own some Laguna Gold Mines stock. I understood some time ago that this was to be wound up but I have never heard anything officially regarding it. Can you give me any information?

—S. L., London, Ont.

In July, 1939, shareholders of Laguna Gold Mines approved the placing of the company in voluntary liquidation and at that time total assets were estimated to be equivalent to 12 to 14 cents a share. Since then shareholders have received 16 cents a share, or more than the original estimate. The last ore was hoisted December 20, after which the operation was definitely stopped. Neither the date nor the amount of the final distribution can be determined until the plant and equipment have been sold. G. C. Ames, secretary of the company, is the liquidator.

## PANDORA, PAYORE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me information on Canadian Pandora and Payore?

—S. G., Shawinigan, Ont.

Both Canadian Pandora and Payore are partially developed mines which have been reorganized and are handicapped by lack of working capital.

Canadian Pandora was succeeded by Pandora Cadillac Gold Mines on the basis of one new for three old shares but the property is idle due to lack of finances. The directors consider there is sufficient ore in sight to justify erection of a small mill. It is estimated that in the eastern section there are indicated approximately 45,000 tons of \$11 grade, but no estimate has been made of the western part of the property. The company has a large acreage of which only a small portion has been developed.



**STRONG REPORT.** Marking the completion of his first full year as president of the McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, J. A. Wales (above) on Wednesday submitted to shareholders the company's annual statement showing a substantial gain in earnings position during the year ended January 31, 1940. The company earned \$1.05 per share on its common stock, a gain of 68 cents over the previous year, and has built up the largest working capital in its history.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

help in carrying out additional development preparatory to a larger mill.

Payore Gold Mines last year formed a new company, Payore Consolidated Mines, with the eventual exchange expected to be on the basis of one new for three old shares, and it is hoped operations can be resumed within a reasonable period. It is estimated 130,000 tons of ore averaging \$11.60 a ton is indicated and it is believed a substantial addition to the ore length could be developed by extending present drift faces. A test mill is on the property and it is proposed to increase its capacity to 70 tons daily, and any revenue from milling, above actual cost of operation, will be expended in further development work in an effort to open sufficient ore to warrant erection of a 250-ton mill. Buildings and equipment have recently been repaired and debts are gradually being retired.

## HYDRO-ELEC. SECURITIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have quite a few shares of Hydro-Electric Securities common shares. These shares have been in my hands since 1927 and cost me \$80 per share at that time. As you are probably aware, these shares have decreased in value to 2½-3 per share. They have, however, paid a continuous dividend of 20 cents per share. Would you advise me to buy more of this stock in order to bring down my average cost?

—M. K. K., Quebec, Que.

No, I wouldn't. I am opposed to averaging down on general principles; and in this particular instance, I think there are more attractive issues on the market in which to recoup your losses.

As you probably know, Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation is an investment company of the general management type specializing in public utility securities. As the war drags on, I think that profits of utility companies will be shaved down by increased taxes, rising costs, and restrictive government action; despite the fact that demand for their services is likely to rise. Under favorable market conditions, I think that the common shares of Hydro-Electric Securities would show a rise, but I think the chances of it attaining the levels at which you bought are slim.

The company's 1939 report is not yet available. In the year ended December 31, 1939, net investment income was \$637,706, equal to 20 cents per share; in the previous year, net was equal to 27 cents per share. Finances are satisfactory.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some two or three years ago I wrote you for your opinion on my Canadian Pacific Railway stock and you kindly advised me to hold, notwithstanding that the unification of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific was not hopeful. What do you think of the stock now?

—T. T. D., Edmonton, Alta.

C.P.R. common seems to me to have appeal as a wartime speculation. Under favorable market conditions, I think it could show fairly sharp appreciation. I am not attracted to it, however, as a purchase for holding. Serious problems, for which satisfactory solutions have not yet been found, complicate the long-term outlook.

As regards the near-term possibilities, the situation is that the heavy war demands of the Allies have stimulated business and industrial ac-

(Continued on Next Page)

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The long-term or year-to-year direction of stock prices has been upward since March 31, 1938. The short-term or month-to-month movement, down from mid-September to mid-January, remains uncertain pending joint upside or downside penetrations by the trading range existing since January.

### MARKET UNCERTAINTY

Inability to yet foresee the outcome of Germany's Norwegian adventure, threats that the European war may shortly spread, and U.S. representations to Japan over possible untoward action of that country in the Far East, have all contributed to uncertainty over the immediate outlook. Under such conditions of low visibility it is natural that the New York stock market should retreat from its rally peaks of early April and again test the resistance levels (points L) established during January.

In this test stocks will have offsetting support from favorable first quarter earnings reports and an upturn in orders in miscellaneous American industries over recent weeks that suggests a business turn during the current quarter. Prospects of increased Allied demands for American war materials is another factor on the favorable side.

### SIGNIFICANT POINTS

Over the past three or more months, or since early January, the N. Y. stock market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, has fluctuated within a fairly narrow range.

The upper and lower limits of this area, as indicated by points K and L on our chart below each represent important resistance levels for reasons detailed herein shortly after their establishment. In due course, this trading area will be penetrated, thus giving decision to the more immediate future of the market.

A downside penetration, as would be disclosed by closes in both averages at or under 28.77 and 143.64, respectively, would signal an extension of the corrective movement initiated in September, 1939. Penetrations of points K, to the contrary, would announce that the main uptrend had been resumed, with a substantial extension of the rise to be anticipated. Another test of the lower limits, the last having been witnessed in mid-March, is now under way, as mentioned above.

### DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR.

INDUSTRIALS 155.80 145.69 144.65 146.94 145.59 151.29  
1 1/2 11/30 1 1/15 2/9 3/18 4/8

RAILS 32.67 30.99 30.15 31.46 29.78 32.09  
1 1/4 12/27 1 1/22 2/8 3/18 4/5

### DAILY AVERAGE STOCK MARKET TRANSACTIONS

836,000 711,000 615,000 586,000 665,000 1,162,000

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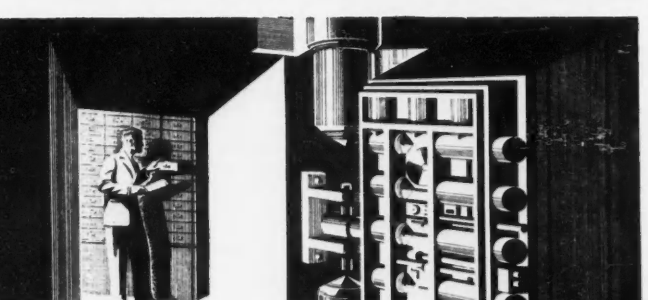
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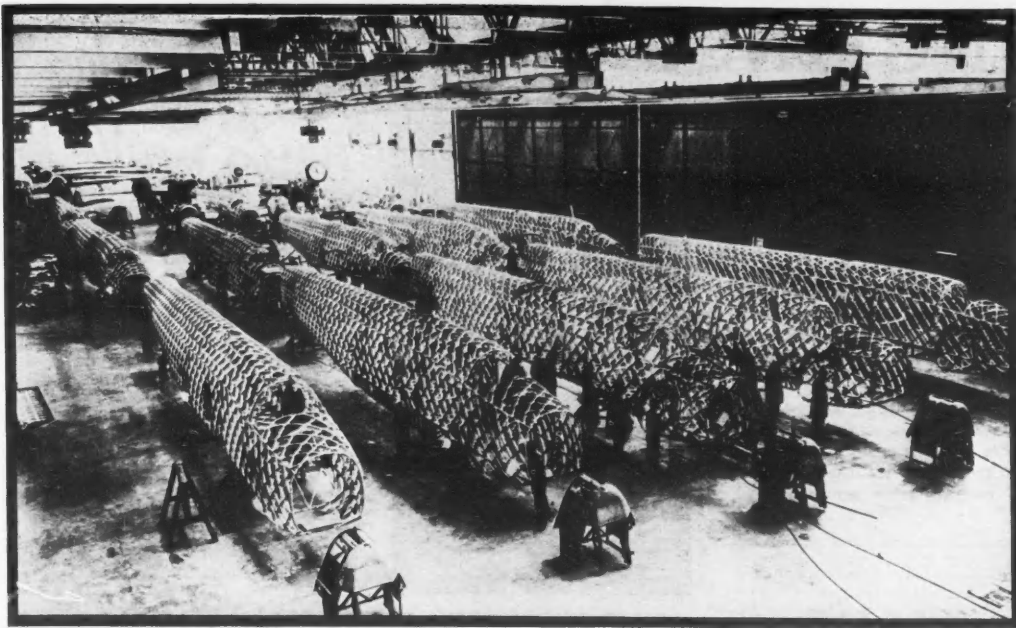
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Life Insurance estates are simple and sure. Your programme should be built to provide immediate cash at death, plus family income and a Private Income for retirement.  
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FUSELAGES for long-range Wellington bombers under construction at the Vickers works, Weybridge, Surrey, England. A monoplane, the twin-engine Vickers-Wellington bomber, has a range of 10,000 miles, has been called the world's deadliest long-range bomber, and is a successor to the record-holding Wellesley bomber which last year flew non-stop from the Suez Canal to Australia. The Vickers works at Weybridge are among the biggest in the country and have developed into an entirely self-contained colony with electric plant, fire brigade, medical staff, air raid shelters, etc.

## GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 16)  
tivity in Canada and Canadian Pacific is participating fully. Net in the year ended December 31, 1939, was \$9,782,148, equal to 32 cents per common share; in the previous year, net was \$1,262,382 and a deficit of 32 cents was shown on each common share. In the first two months of 1940, net was \$3,800,927, against \$694,370 in the corresponding period of 1939. Earnings should continue to rise in increasing tempo with the war. Offsetting this brighter outlook is the likelihood of a sharp rise in costs plus a heavier burden of fixed charges, which dampens the possibility of any really substantial earnings on the common.

I am advising you to hold because I believe there is still a kick in the common stock. During 1939 freight earnings increased \$10,010,559, or 9.1 per cent, and as I have already pointed out, revenue from this source should continue to rise for the duration of the war. Current assets of \$63,014,898—up from \$49,896,604—included cash of \$31,809,398, an increase of nearly \$10,000,000 from the \$21,883,908 shown at the end of 1938.

### TWO ATTRACTIVE MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be glad if you would give me your opinion of Wright-Hargreaves and Preston East Dome. I have held Wright-Hargreaves for a number of years and have been advised to sell and buy in its place Preston East Dome. I hesitate to do this when Wright-Hargreaves has paid so well and I know little of Preston East Dome.

—S. R. H., Toronto, Ont.

I think if I were you I would hold Wright-Hargreaves. As you state it has given a good return and the company should have little difficulty in continuing the present dividend for sometime at least, despite increasing taxes. Earnings have maintained an approximate average for the past five years even with greater depth development. The future of the mine appears assured for years to come and development work at depth is resulting in very satisfactory ore disclosures with work on the 6,000-foot level, second deepest in the mine, being reported as particularly favorable. Ore reserves are estimated as having a gross value of close to \$28,000,000, with gold at \$35 an ounce, and net current assets exceed \$5,600,000. Preston East Dome is one of the promising younger gold mines. It has four years' ore reasonably assured and earnings this year are expected to compare favorably with the 40 cents per share earned in 1939. Dividends for 1940 will probably total 20 cents a

share, the balance of the profit going to reserves and capital expenditures. Production last year was unusually high through inclusion of some very rich ore but from now on will be more normal. In the first ten months of milling Preston had a net profit of \$1,194,836, from which was paid off the \$700,000 bond issue and an initial dividend of five cents a share. Six new levels are being established and a fairly comprehensive picture of the depth outlook should be available within a year.



W. J. McDONOUGH, pioneer "bush" pilot, mining executive and Great War ace, who has been appointed director of operations of The de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

—Photo by Karis.

### B.C. LEAD & ZINC, HARPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have written you for advice in the past and now would like to know whether you would advise buying British Columbia Lead and Zinc shares at the present time. Also, can you give me any information on Harper Malartic?

—F. N. L., West Monkton, Ont.

The purchase of British Columbia Lead & Zinc does not appear advisable at present. The company which holds 17 claims in the Ainsworth district of British Columbia has been inactive for a couple of years. Arrangements were made for new financing about a year ago but does not appear to have met with much success.

Harper Malartic Gold Mines, which adjoins Malartic Goldfields on the south, recently announced plans for additional diamond drilling. At that time the company had about \$2,000 in the treasury and expected further funds through options on treasury shares. No work was done last year but up to late in 1938, surface exploration and about 5,000 feet of diamond drilling had been completed. While results of previous work were not promising the property holds locational interest.

### MACASSA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

The shares of Macassa Mines have been recommended to me by a broker whose opinion I respect, and I am inclined to purchase, but before doing anything would like to get your viewpoint of this mine and its outlook.

—C. A. L., New Westminster, B.C.

I consider the outlook for Macassa Mines as quite promising with the shares offering attraction both from the point of yield as well as speculative possibilities. New records in production, earnings, and positive ore reserves were established last year and net profits, after inclusion of income from investments, were equiv-

alent to 38.7 cents a share, out of which 32.5 cents was distributed in dividends. While costs have not been materially affected by the war, the management is hopeful of reducing them a little, although it will be necessary to increase the reserve for taxes to take care of higher rates. The cost of power, however, is now 10% under that of last year.

The physical condition of the property is excellent and development continues to give satisfactory results, in fact no disappointments have been had in ground opened so far. A large scale development program is under way which will carry work to greater depth this year through deepening of the No. 1 shaft and completion of the new No. 2 shaft, which has an ultimate objective of 4,000 feet. The present mill rate of just over 400 tons daily will be maintained this year.

### ST. ANTHONY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In your issue of January 4 you referred to St. Anthony Gold Mines and stated that sinking to 875 and 1,000 feet should be completed in two months, after which crosscutting would be commenced. Can you tell me anything regarding the progress and success of this work?

—C. B. E., Montreal, Que.

Shareholders of St. Anthony Gold Mines were informed at the recent annual meeting that what appeared to be the downward extension of the main vein had been intersected on the 875-foot level. Six additional machines have been placed on development work following installation of a heavy-duty air compressor and opening up of the new levels at 875 and 1,000 feet will be pushed rapidly in three shifts daily.

The outlook was materially improved last year and new ore continues to be found on the 500, 625 and 750-foot levels. Ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated as sufficient for a 125-ton milling rate for at least a year and average grade is between \$10 and \$15 per ton. An extensive program of exploration, both underground, and by prospecting, and diamond drilling favorable areas, is proposed during the coming year. It was expected the company would be free of debt, with the exception of current operating accounts, by the middle of this month.

### MINING RESEARCH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me any information on Mining Research Corporation? I believe it is interested in financing Magno, which has taken over Algoma Summit. Also a little information on Magno will be appreciated.

—P. W. L., St. Mary's, Ont.

Mining Research Corporation is an organization of consulting engineers formed for the purpose of furnishing operating companies, individual groups, or syndicates, with a specialized mining engineering service, including examination, report, and recommendations on properties, as well as management in carrying operations through to production. The executive board and consulting staff are all technical men of widely diversified experience in all phases of the mining industry. The corporation is not interested in the financing of Magno Gold Mines, but is directing operations.

The new development program at Magno commenced around the beginning of the year and expectations were that four to five months' work would open sufficient ore to permit resumption of milling operations. Development work has been confined to the 200-foot level and encouraging results have been reported. It was announced earlier this month that some interesting values were being secured in flat drill holes from the workings at the second level.

### CANADIAN TRADE INDEX

BUSY buyers through a period of years have found the Canadian Trade Index, published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the sure and authoritative source of reference on what is made in Canada and who makes it. In war-time this book is perhaps of more value than ever: in Canada we must find, to an increasing extent, Canadian sources for our growing requirements, and in Empire and foreign markets, where many former sources of supply have been cut off, buyers are turning to Canada.

The 1940 edition contains the most recent information available in regard to Canadian manufacturers and their products. The Export Section has been completely revised and includes information on "The effect of war on export trade" and "Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board regulations affecting exporters."

The new edition of the Canadian Trade Index will be used by government departments, including the Department of National Defence, the War Supply Board and other war-time boards, manufacturers in Canada, public utility and municipal organizations, railways, air transport lines, banks, and is being distributed abroad by Canadian Trade Commissioners to firms considered the best prospects for Canadian business.

### STEEL OF CANADA

CURRENT operations of Steel Company of Canada continue at a high percentage of capacity, supported by a steady demand for domestic needs and supplemented by export business of substantial volume. Unfilled orders, though lower than at the close of last year, still promise to support operations at a very satisfactory rate, stated Ross H. McMaster, president of the company, in his speech to shareholders at the annual general meeting in Hamilton on Monday of this week.

The company's high rate of operations in 1939 was naturally reflected in production costs, said Mr. McMaster, making it possible to maintain unchanged the pre-war prices applying to heavy tonnage lines.

Mr. McMaster referred to the two important plant developments announced recently as part of the ultimate plan to install a modern strip sheet mill, the first of which comprises a tin plate dipping plant, now in course of construction, involving an expenditure of approximately one million dollars, and the second consisting of a 110-inch universal plate intended to provide the first stand of the subsequent hot strip mill. The

### Newsprint Advances

Production of newsprint in Canada for the first three months of 1940 has shown an increase of 16.6% over the corresponding period in 1939. Similarly, shipments from Canadian mills have increased 12%.

Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited, with five mills, is equipped to handle expanding business. In 1939 the Company increased its working capital by \$4,122,117.

On July 2nd, 1940, the Company is obligated to pay to its bondholders one year's interest either in cash, or in common shares of the Company at the rate of five shares per \$1,000 bond. The current market for these shares is approximately \$8.00 per share.

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5½% First Mortgage Bonds

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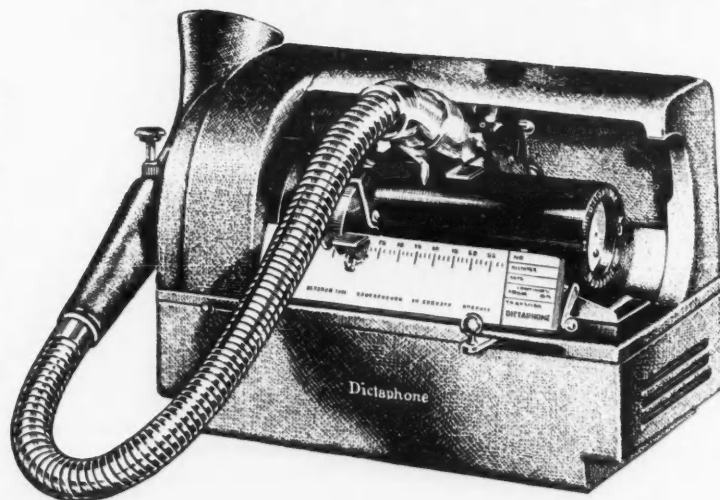
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## SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD E. SANDWELL, Editor

N. McHARRY, Advertising Manager

Subscriptions for delivery in Canada and all parts of the British Empire, \$2.00 per annum. Subscriptions for all other countries, \$4.00 per annum. Single Copies 10 cts.

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Printed and published in Canada

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED  
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD  
STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL: . . . New Birk's Bldg.  
NEW YORK: . . . Room 512, 101 Park Ave.  
E. R. MILLING . . . Business Manager  
C. T. CROUCHER . . . Assistant Business Manager  
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Vol. 55, No. 26 Whole No. 2458



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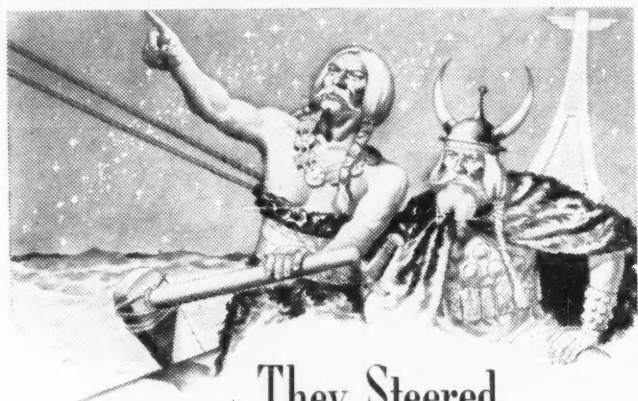
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TORONTO

**EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN**

**FIDELITY  
Insurance Company  
of Canada  
TORONTO**



**They Steered  
by the Stars**

To the rovers who steered by the stars every storm cloud was a menace. Today, a future steered just by hope and desire is at the mercy of the unexpected.

To give you known points on which to chart a course, nothing can take the place of Life Insurance. It sweeps uncertainties from your path—leaves you free to concentrate on work or leisure with a tranquil mind.

To own Life Insurance is to know that you will not leave your dependents lacking needed money. It can be arranged to give them an income received with clockwork regularity for as much and for as long as you plan.

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ESTABLISHED 1887

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FIRE — CASUALTY — MARINE  
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## CONCERNING INSURANCE

### Development of Broader Cover

BY GEORGE GILBERT

It is noteworthy that, in the creation of broader and broader coverage under the various classes of insurance contracts, nearly all the expansions have been accomplished through the exercise in the first place of implied powers on the part of the insurance companies, and that these extensions of coverage have later received statutory or departmental authorization.

Thus, it has been presumed that a legislature in defining a type of insurance intended sufficient flexibility to permit expansion in the public interest. The record shows that improvements in insurance brought about by the insurance companies themselves in order to meet a public need are as a rule superior to improvements forced by legislative action.

ALMOST every type of insurance on the market today includes incidental services and supplementary cover which could not have been in the minds of the legislators who defined by statute the particular type of insurance of which they now form integral parts. Each type of insurance came into being to meet a public need and expanded as the public need changed.

For example, fire insurance originally afforded protection only against the loss of tangible property destroyed or damaged in its own substance by fire, while today fire insurance companies offer cover against many hazards, including windstorm, explosion, riot and civil commotion, sprinkler leakage, falling aircraft, hail, weather, loss or damage to property caused by vehicles, loss or damage to property caused by horses or cattle, etc.

In addition, to cover against the destruction of or damage to tangible property, fire insurance companies also offer protection against loss of such intangibles as rents, rental values, use and occupancy, leaseholds, profits and commissions, and errors and omissions.

Life insurance at first was payable only at the death of the insured. It has since acquired investment features, disability provisions, double indemnity provisions, surrender values, non-forfeiture provisions, dividends, settlement or installment options, and loan values. Life insurance companies may now insure all the risks into which the life of the insured person enters as a constituent element.

#### Legal Liability

Liability insurance was in the beginning a contract under which the insurance company agreed to indemnify the insured against loss due to the insured's legal liability. As has been pointed out before, it encountered difficulties at the outset. It had to face the charge that it was an unlawful intermediary in litigation between other parties through the payment of the expenses of such litigation, or, in other words, that it was guilty of the crime of "maintenance." It was claimed that it would encourage negligence and was, therefore, against public policy.

Liability insurance, from being a bare agreement to provide indemnity against legal liability, has expanded to include medical aid to the injured person irrespective of the existence or non-existence of liability, defence in the case of litigation, payment of interest on judgments, and payment of premiums on bonds to release attachments of the insured's property, and on bonds required in litigation.

Some of these developments in the expansion of insurance coverage were effected in the first place through the tacit consent of insurance departments to an overstepping by the insurance companies of specially prescribed powers in order to meet a genuine public need, the insurance companies thereafter receiving statutory or departmental permission to continue providing the coverage.

In regard to the attitude of the government authorities towards the expansion of coverage by the insurance companies, one well-known insurance lawyer has pointed out that certain general principles have been recognized, of which the following are the most obvious:

#### General Principles

"1. Because a statute enacted to regulate insurance in an exercise of police power to protect the public interest, it will be interpreted and applied to accomplish two objectives: (1) to protect the public from harm, and (2) to permit the public the advantages of improvement.

"2. An unequivocal restriction upon insuring powers will be construed as a prohibition in the public interest, even though a need for protection is apparent.

"3. An expansion of insurance in the public interest will be permitted unless it is unequivocally prohibited."

In support of his claim that these three rules have governed the expansion of life, fire and liability insurance, he cites an example in each group. In the case of life insurance, he points out that when it became apparent that there was public need of protection of life policyholders against serious income interruption caused by accident or ill-health, the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia inserted provisions in its life contracts to meet this need. Although it was eight years before another company adopted similar provisions, in fifteen years 150 companies were using similar provisions.

In the case of fire insurance, when labor troubles created a need for riot insurance because of sabotage or intentional damage to property, riot and civil commotion insurance was developed and written by the fire companies.

#### Medical Aid

In the case of liability insurance, when employers needed medical aid coverage for injured employees not dependent upon the existence of legal liability, the liability carriers furnished it. This cover was initially limited to first aid, but was later expanded to include full medical aid.

Within the expansions of coverage which have been permitted, it is noted that two classes are easily discernible. One class is that which includes services and insurance which can readily be identified as proper exercise of the incidental or implied powers of the insurance companies. A specific power to insure against a loss carries with it an incidental or implied power to minimize or prevent the loss. Thus by virtue of such power, workmen's compensation insurers provide accident prevention service, and liability insurers provide elevator inspection service.

With respect to the second class, which embraces insurances that can readily be identified as the proper exercise of a different implied power, it is pointed out that specific power to insure against a hazard carries with it an implied power to insure against a part of the hazard. By virtue of this power, life insurance companies adopted disability provisions, and fire insurers issued riot and civil commotion coverage.

Throughout the development of insurance coverage in one form or another, it has been taken for granted that legislatures had no intent to freeze insurance at the point in its progress which had then been reached, and that unless a contrary intent was indicated the legislatures intended a degree of flexibility sufficient to permit of expansion in the public interest.

#### Protective Assoc.

AN INCREASE in premium income, repayment of the bank loan and an increase in investments are the main features of the annual report of the Protective Association of Canada, Granby, Que.

Premium income rose from \$332,747 for the year 1938 to \$338,721 for the year under review. A bank loan of \$25,000 was repaid during the year. Bonds and debentures, together with accrued interest, rose from \$246,621 to \$255,896.

An indication of the Association's increased disbursements to the community is evinced by the fact that sickness and accident claims were higher, total claims increasing by \$42,713. Taxes paid rose from \$12,510.67 to \$14,356.

Established in 1907, The Protective Association of Canada insures only members of the Masonic Order, thus restricting its operations to a high grade class of risk.

J. G. Fuller, formerly secretary and assistant manager, has been appointed to the position of general manager. E. E. Gleason continues as president.

#### Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In your issue of January 14th 1939, was an article, "Are Fire Premiums Too High?" Among other information given was the amount of premiums received and losses incurred by insurance companies in Canada for the years 1933 and 1937 inclusive. Also the loss ratios for the different Provinces for the same period.

I would appreciate having this same information for the years 1938 and 1939, and thank you in advance for your usual kind attention.

—M. M. G., Summerside, P.E.I.

In 1938 the amount of fire premiums written in Canada by Dominion registered companies was \$43,391,265, while the amount of losses incurred was \$17,772,046, a loss ratio of 40.96 per cent.

In 1939, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Department of Insurance, the amount of fire premiums written in Canada by these companies was \$42,078,872, while the amount of losses incurred was \$16,147,080, a loss ratio of 38.37 per cent.

In 1938 the loss ratio by Provinces was: Alberta, 34.89 per cent; British Columbia, 48.72 per cent; Manitoba, 31.97 per cent; New Brunswick, 38.94



C. H. CARPENTER, recently appointed Pacific Coast supervisor for the Canada Life Assurance Company. He was formerly California State supervisor and Los Angeles branch manager, and in his new position he will retain the management of the Los Angeles branch. He joined the company in 1930 as joint branch manager at Los Angeles, in 1932 was appointed branch manager, and in 1936 was made supervisor for the State of California.

per cent; Nova Scotia, 43.94 per cent; Ontario, 40.11 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 29.70 per cent; Quebec, 48.37 per cent; Saskatchewan, 19.14 per cent; all other Canada, 6.24 per cent.

In 1939 the loss ratio by Provinces was: Alberta, 27.89 per cent; British Columbia, 27.46 per cent; Manitoba, 25.01 per cent; New Brunswick, 46.24 per cent; Nova Scotia, 55.58 per cent; Ontario, 33.04 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 29.99 per cent; Quebec, 55.88 per cent; Saskatchewan, 21.76 per cent; all other Canada, 10.58 per cent.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Do you consider the Economical Fire Insurance Co. of Kitchener a reliable, safe, company for insuring dwelling and household goods?

—L. F. E., Ottawa, Ont.

The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Kitchener, was incorporated in 1871, carried on business under Provincial charter and license until 1936, and since then it has been operating under Dominion charter and registry.

It is regularly licensed for the transaction of business throughout Canada, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$557,680 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It occupies a very strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted, and is safe to do business with. All claims are readily collectable.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am anxious to obtain an insurance policy to cover the following condition:

I have two children, one age five years and one a few months. I wish to buy a policy which will provide a sum of money when these children reach the age of about 18.

At the same time I want these policies to be continued in force in the event of my death before their maturity. This will provide the sum for educational purposes around the age of 18. In addition to the above requirements should one of the children die before reaching the age of 18 this sum for educational services will not be required and I therefore wish to buy a policy under which the insurance company will retain all the premiums which I have paid.

I have spoken to representatives of several companies and none of them are able to offer me a policy which will not give any returns in the event of a child dying before the policy matures. I have pointed out to them that such an arrangement seems eminently logical in as far as I would not require the money for educational purposes if the person who was to have been educated is no longer living.

I have been in touch with the Annuities branch of the Department of Labor but none seem willing to sell a policy with these three natural requirements. If you could give me any advice concerning this matter I would be much obliged.

—H.W.C., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

It would appear to me that you could best accomplish the object you have in mind by taking out two endowment policies on your own life, with an educational fund agreement attached to each policy, so that whether you lived to complete the maturity of the policies the money would be available when required and would be devoted to the purpose for which it was intended. You could obtain one 15-year endowment policy and one 20-year endowment policy for the amount required in each case, or you might be able to get one 13-year endowment and one 18-year endowment policy, so that the maturity date would correspond with the date when the children became 18 years of age. Should either child die before the maturity of the policy, the cash surrender value of the policy at that time could be utilized for the purpose of paying the premiums on the other policy, or for any other purpose that would best meet the requirements then existing.

*From the  
Records*

**FACTS  
FOR  
THINKING  
MEN AND  
WOMEN**

... Every working day the Sun Life disburses \$300,000 in benefits ...

**SUN LIFE  
of CANADA**  
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*The  
SAVINGS  
FEATURE  
in  
FIRE INSURANCE*

*An Integral part  
of the best mutual  
Tradition ...*

Protection is the primary purpose of fire insurance.

Yet, allowing that full protection has been provided, it is still left within the power of fire insurance to "save" in the interests of the policyholder.

This double purpose is admirably served by the Northwestern Mutual plan. The same careful, prudent management that through 39 years has built the Company to its present strong financial position earns for the policyholder liberal annual dividends—the "plus" feature of Northwestern insurance.

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St. John, Quebec City, Montreal,  
Moncton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon,  
Edmonton, Calgary, Penticton,  
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WAWANESA  
Mutual Insurance Company**

Assets Exceed \$2,600,000.00  
Surplus 1,330,363.89

Dominion Govt. Deposit—Jan. 1, 1940. 855,853.86

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Head Office: Wawanesa, Man.  
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—2,000 Agents Across Canada—





Fire is an everyday hazard which frequently causes losses much beyond the amount of the insurance. After a fire many have found their property has been inadequately covered and some unfortunates have regretted they had no insurance at all. The Federal Fire is a non-board company whose advantages our Agents will gladly point out to any interested inquirer.

Col. the Hon. H. A. BRUCE, M.D.,  
President

HERBERT BEGG,  
Managing Director

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MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
Vance C. Smith, Chief Agent Concourse Building, Toronto

# Montreal Tramways Company

## ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31st, 1939

### Report of the President and Directors

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1939

To the Shareholders:  
Your Directors herewith submit their Annual Report for the year 1939.  
Surplus brought forward 31st December, 1938 ..... \$ 1,532,397.25  
Add:  
Adjustments in value of securities written down in years ended December 31, 1939 and 1938 increasing their value to a figure still below cost or present market value ..... 320,000.00  
Transfer from Surplus Account of profit on Bonds redeemed ..... 181,373.99  
Deduct:  
Amortization of Bond Discount and Expenses ..... \$2,033,671.24  
657,528.00  
Gross Revenues:  
Car Earnings ..... \$10,944,107.33  
Autobus Earnings ..... 1,979,325.42  
Miscellaneous Earnings ..... 425,075.87  
Less:  
Operating Expenses and Taxes \$ 8,115,465.62  
Maintenance and Renewals 2,254,134.62  
Interest on Bonds and Foreign Exchange ..... \$ 2,979,911.28  
2,484,208.35  
From Which There Was:  
Transferred to Reserve for Depreciation ..... \$ 500,000.00  
Paid in dividends for the year ..... 472,500.00  
Surplus, as per Balance Sheet ..... \$ 899,346.17

### FINANCIAL

The preceding statements set forth the financial results for the year.  
The balance of bond discount and expenses incurred in the issuing of bonds and debenture stock unamortized was \$850,500, which amount has been deducted from "Property and Equipment" on the Balance Sheet. Of this amount, \$657,528 has, as shown above, been deducted from Surplus Account, and the balance, \$192,972 carried on the Balance Sheet as "Balance of Unamortized Bond Discount and Expenses."  
The number of Revenue Passengers for 1939 was as follows:  
Tramways ..... 177,308,720  
Autobus ..... 29,080,843  
Total ..... 206,389,563  
Revenue Passengers, 1938 ..... 178,161,067  
Increase per centum ..... 7.48%  
Miles operated were as follows:  
1939 ..... 26,279,912  
1938 ..... 25,277,204  
Increase ..... 1,002,708  
Increase per centum ..... 3.96%

### DIVIDEND

For the first quarter of the year ended March 31st, the Company paid a dividend of \$2.25 per share on the Common Stock of the Company. For the remaining three quarters of the year a dividend of \$1.50 per share was paid each quarter.

### FARES

The average fare for the year for the whole tramways system was 6.15 cents. The average fare in force on the Continent in all cities with a population exceeding 100,000 was 7.83 cents.

### TAXES AND SNOW REMOVAL

The amount paid in taxes increased greatly during the year. FIRSTLY, by special act of the Legislature, the Company was ordered to pay to the City of Montreal, in addition to all regular taxes, an amount of \$20,000.  
SECONDLY, under Act 3 of George VI, Chapter 26, tramway companies are required to pay to the Provincial Government, from May 1st, 1939, a tax of 1% of the gross revenue derived from all their business. Previously the corporation tax was based on track mileage. This change cost the Company for the eight months involved \$74,135 more than during the previous year.  
THIRDLY, on April 15th, 1939, the gasoline tax was increased 2c. per gallon; this cost the Company \$19,700.  
These three items represented an increase of \$143,835 over the taxes paid in 1938.

The amounts paid by the Company in taxes and snow removal during the year were as follows:

To the City of Montreal:  
Taxes ..... \$ 270,618.62  
Snow Removal ..... 540,947.57  
To other Municipalities:  
Snow Removal ..... 42,139.85  
Taxes ..... 18,590.28  
To the Provincial Government:  
Taxes, including that on Gasoline, etc. .... 60,790.13  
\$ 1,119,928.76

The Company has paid to the City of Montreal, from 1918 to December 31, 1939, the following amounts:  
For Snow Removal ..... \$ 4,552,284.91  
For Annual Rental ..... 7,942,694.05  
For Taxes ..... 8,052,348.18  
And expended for Maintenance of Street Pavement ..... \$20,577,227.14  
Total ..... \$34,125,924.23

### ROLLING STOCK

No new tram cars were purchased during the year. Twenty-seven new buses were purchased at a cost of \$310,227.83. The Company now has available for service—341 cars and 221 buses.

### TRACK RENEWALS

4.10 miles of single track were reconstructed principally on Mount Royal Avenue, between Park Avenue and St. Lawrence Street, on Ontario Street, between Boulevard and LeTourneau Street, on Park Avenue, between Sherbrooke Street and Pine Avenue, on St. Catherine Street, between University and Bleury Streets, and between St. Lawrence and St. Denis Streets, and on Notre Dame Street, under the new subway built by the Canadian National Railways at St. Ferdinand Street.

### NEW BUS ROUTES

Pie IX Boulevard: 3.64 miles of single track were removed and a bus service substituted.  
Town of St. Michel: Owing to cancellation of subsidy payable by the Town of St. Michel, a new agreement was made to replace tram by a bus service on the payment of a smaller subsidy. 1.54 miles of single track were removed and a bus service substituted.

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Directors:

W. C. FINLEY

C. E. GRAVEL

# State Control

(Continued from Page 15)

very close to archiepiscopal blessing. It was the stock-in-trade of Mr. Aberhart, in his attempt to remove Alberta from economic union with the rest of Canada. It has had many other manifestations. We are very likely subjects for the autarchic psychosis.

The obvious answer to all of this is that, because planned economy has always moved in the direction of autarchy in the past, there is no reason to assume that the temporary planned economy of wartime will follow this course. My statement is that, without the most complete organization of public opinion to check this tendency, this is exactly what will occur.

### Political Direction

One of the illusions of our planned economy advocates is that they will be allowed to run the country, as soon as they have succeeded in having their machinery for this purpose set up by the state. They always forget that this is a democratic country, and that however perfect the machine which we set up to control its economy, the directive force will still remain with the politicians.

The experience of the Bank of Canada should indicate this quite clearly. The Bank is a highly efficient machine, staffed by highly competent men, but, in 1939, the Governor of the Bank had to spend a great deal of his time patiently listening to Mr. G. G. McGeer et al. expounding monetary heresy to a committee of the House of Commons. Incidentally, while Mr. McGeer et al. did not corrupt the Governor's mind, the Governor made not a dint on their faith

in monetary trickery as a means of national wealth. Most of them are back in Parliament, and they will continue to pound away in the hope that they may, some day in the future, sweep Canada as Mr. Aberhart swept Alberta.

That is, when you set up the machinery of planned economy, you merely equip the politicians with an opportunity to offer bribes to the people. You place them in a position where, in place of vague mutterings, and threats against everyone who has succeeded in saving a few dollars or in developing some new form of production or service, they will be able to make as tangible promises as did Jack Cade or Mr. Aberhart. They will not be able to deliver the results, but they will be able to make the promises, and the public will accept them.

In short, we have taken the first steps to a planned economy, and the planning will be done by politicians. It will not be done by technical experts in comfortable offices. It will be worked out in caucuses and committees, in political speeches, and on the floor of the House of Commons, —always with the object of appealing to class and sectional jealousies in order to gain votes.

### What Planning Can Do

If you want to see what planned economy can do to a country, you might read Mr. J. G. Crowther's "The Sins of War," in the Oxford pamphlets. Of course, in that particular pamphlet, Mr. Crowther is only trying to prove that, as the result of the inefficiencies of a planned economy, Germany is not able to develop the effective effort per capita of the population which Britain—still vaguely "laissez faire"—can do. It is not without interest, however, to note the speed with which Britain is now copying the German system—the theory being, apparently, that we must divest ourselves as soon as possible of the liberties which gave us an advantage over Germany, in order to enable us to preserve those liberties against Germany.

In so many words, we are moving fairly rapidly to a planned economy. So far, experiments of this nature in other countries have been colossal failures. How far can we go safely in this direction? How alert is public opinion in Canada to the dangers which are involved? I offer those

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# War Spending

(Continued from Page 15)

ity is in sight for a few of our manufacturing industries, production slack is being taken up generally though very slowly, and the yearly outputs of particular mining and metallurgical ventures have been purchased outright.

### The Choice

As Canadian spending increases with the intensity and duration of war, there is the inevitable choice between overbuilding existing industries in one or two provinces or relieving the pinch in some of our poorer areas. The War Supply Board is meant to handle contracts for established factories in the main and has not had to cope to any extent (beyond the letting of shipbuilding contracts: \$16,714,000) with the problem of geographical location of industries set up here to produce for war purposes only. Considering the difficulties, the location of new industries would seem to be a matter for Ottawa's new ministry of munitions and supply.

Forty leading industries make up 74.5% of the net value of Canada's entire production, and the money which war is spreading around is making its appearance in unexpected places.

Huge plants for the smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals, production of railway rolling stock (war contracts: \$25,000,000), automobiles (\$9,767,387), clothing (\$10,342,892), coke and gas, sugar refining have only from ten to fifteen or at most thirty-eight corporate units here, yet may employ up to 22,000 in their industry.

Money spent for flour and feed, butter and cheese, or sawmill lumber goes out to 1,100, 2,500, or 3,800 different plants of all sizes—employing from five to thirty-three thousand people but giving them jobs in dozen lots at innumerable semi-isolated places. With British orders for lumber not yet above 400,000,000 board feet, sawmills have not experienced a war peak.

In between are the 98 plants of the pulp and paper industry or the 141 slaughtering and meat packing factories; heavily capitalized ventures which cost much to set up, operate over a wide area in broad, competitive, specialized markets, and pay from fifty to twenty millions in salaries and wages a year. And there are other consumer industries such as baking and bread-making which are receiving their stimulus not so much from industrial war spending as from the steady stream of money paid soldiers and their dependents.

### Re-employment Spotty

Thus if heavy industries directly affected by war have seemed to move forward in awkward lurches, many lesser factories making personal articles in the east and west have come forward strongly and steadily. Employment has been much spottier than would seem possible for the progress made, reports placing gains in jobs at but 20% higher over the turn from winter to spring. The real improve-

ment, all along the line, has been experienced in the industries supplying producers' materials, which, incidentally, is where it has been needed most.

Our second largest total of contracts, \$23,585,596 for aircraft, includes necessarily much foreign material. Purchases of autos, trucks, and electrical goods (\$1,200,379) have also been earmarked for use as field replacements abroad and represent mostly money we won't see again. Munitions expenditures total \$6,276,481; those for medical supplies, \$191,497.

War spending remaining in Canada embraces the construction of army, navy, and air force projects across the Dominion (\$6,281,743), the purchase of barracks stores (\$2,807,149), some machinery (\$1,731,790), and the pay to families of fighting men. Retailers, brewers, fountain-pen factories, makers of men's pipes, and motion picture companies are engaged in carving chunks from this bonanza.

Balkan jitters and the mention of Balkan wheat are reminders that our own farming efforts are in gear for war production this month, and that whatever the expansion in agricultural production, there are no longer the farm acreages to be opened up in the west such as there were in the last war. In consequence our progress this time is hitched more closely to our industrial development and is approaching the work in the road where we must add to the overabundance of plant along the Montreal-Toronto-Windsor axis or face the question of increasing payments to labor in depressed coast regions and west of the Great Lakes.

War, finally, is giving basic impetus to our production and thus to our national income. By next September the phrase "Canada's war economy" will have in actual fact a meaning which up to the present has been no more than forecast.

## Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

CANADA is looking more than ever toward her production of gold as a chief bulwark against the impact of war. Any legislation tending to restrict the promotion and development of gold mining enterprises may be expected to come under serious review.

Taxation should not be permitted to impede the expansion of the gold mining industry of this country. It is more important that the mines of Canada should be encouraged to produce added millions in gold than that they should be discouraged in attempts to expand through fear of taxation.

Security regulations which hamper and discourage the efforts of promoters to establish new gold mining should be discarded projects in Canada.



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## Stiffer Treatment of Neutrals Advocated

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain has told the neutrals that they must restrict their trade with Germany or face the cutting-off of supplies from the British and French Empires. But it is a half-hearted ultimatum in that it imposes no time limit for the neutrals to make their answer.

The real implication of the British government's attitude is that the neutrals have a bias towards Germany, and that if that is so they should be treated accordingly. Mr. Layton argues that if the neutrals do not give satisfactory assurances to Britain, the blockade should be made complete, with the neutrals suffering the penalty which comes to those who run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

THE criticism against the program of economic war pursued by the Allies has been that it lacked heart. There was never any dispute about the principle. The government said that the aim of economic war was to strangle Germany, and Mr. Cross, the Minister for Economic War, said early on that he had the rope tight around Germany's neck.

But everyone knew that this was not so—indeed, Mr. Chamberlain has only recently declared that there is still more to do in intensifying the blockade—and only those without the facts failed to understand how the neutrals were supporting the plank under Germany's feet, so that the rope around her neck constituted an embarrassment but not a real danger.

That plank is now to be removed, if the full pressure of the Allies has the power to remove it. Mr. Chamberlain in recent speeches has gone as far along the road of promise as a statesman may do without backing himself up with facts. There is to be rationing of the imports of neutrals, so that it will not be possible for Holland to return figures showing that she has multiplied her imports of cotton many times over, or for Russia to show vast increases in imports of tin. And more than this, an ultimatum is presented to the neutrals. They must restrict their trade with Germany or they must face the cutting-off of supplies from the British and French Empires.

### Half-Hearted

This ultimatum has been taken as the most inspiring sign of powerful intention on the part of the Allies since war began, and everyone looks forward confidently to the time when its implementation shall prove their potency in action. But in its way it is a half-hearted ultimatum. It imposes no time limit for the neutrals to make their answer and it invites many dangers.

The neutrals are promised that if they cut off their trade with Germany their economic positions will be sustained by an increase in trade with the Allied Empires. But there is no doubt that Germany is now actively telling neutral statesmen that they do not need to take any notice of the ultimatum because she will in any case take all the surplus they have.

And they are no doubt saying that Britain's word is never to be trusted when putting it into effect would cut against British financial interests. They are saying that Britain would not dare to adopt a reprisal against unneutral conduct a measure which affected the volume of Empire trade and affected the quantity of foreign exchange which it provided. Once again, say the Germans, you will see Britain prostituting a solemnly-declared principle of war upon the petty altar of small commerce.

### Only the Threat

No such opportunity for the Berlin propagandists need have arisen and it can even now be removed. If Mr. Chamberlain had given a definite time limit for the neutrals to say whether they would break with Germany or join wholeheartedly in trade with the Allies, then British determination would have been quite clear. As it is, there is the threat and nothing more.

So the neutrals are not yet forced into the open. It was hoped that by this latest move the Allies would compel the neutrals to declare themselves one way or another. On no analysis is it possible to break down neutrals while at the same time diplomatically treating neutral countries as neutral.

The real implication of the British government's plan is that the neutrals have a bias towards Germany, and if that is so then they should clearly be removed from the sphere in which benevolent treatment is appropriate. That is an essential feature of the new proposals, that they reverse altogether the implied motives which previously have persuaded Britain to wage the economic war with kid gloves. Now it is no time to fall between two stools.

### Make Blockade Complete

The principle of kindness, which is a principle always irrelevant to war, has by implication been denied and it follows that the fact should also be denied. It would be a very great blow to the Allied cause if the lion roared on this occasion and did not strike, or if he struck only after long delay when other compelling factors had intervened.

If the neutral countries agree to stop co-operating with Germany, then it may not be necessary for the British Navy to become active on the

all those who run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

The British government has shown quite clearly, and it has been expressly stated by the Prime Minister, that the intention is to win this war with the least possible dislocation of civilization as we know it, and with the least possible inconvenience to countries which stand outside the conflict.

But the Allied governments serve the cause of justice and honesty, and they must be excused if they believe it proper that in this fight they should get no hindrance from other countries who also pay lip service to their cause. And they must even be excused if they believe that they are in some measure deserving of the support of those countries.

## Mines

(Continued from Page 19)

ada. Without a reasonable amount of encouragement and cause for enthusiasm among the pioneers there can be only very small hope for progress in the new mining fields.

Bralorne Mines produced \$3,767,373 during 1939 compared with \$3,578,145 in the preceding year. Ore reserves rose sharply by 110,000 tons to a total of 710,000 tons. Gold content of the ore reserve is estimated at \$18.67 per ton, or a total of over \$13,000,000. Net

profit for 1939 was \$1,898,783, amounting to \$1.52 per share outstanding. It is significant that in the first three months of 1940 the output from Bralorne was \$941,080, with average recovery reported at \$20.75 per ton.

Mackenzie Red Lake has disclosed an important ore shoot at the 850 ft. level. Work so far during 1940 has exposed a length of close to 400 ft. of ore at this level.

Beattie Gold Mines is operating at a rate of 1700 tons of ore daily and is producing at a rate of \$6,800 daily. This is resulting in an output of approximately \$200,000 monthly, and with net profits exceeding \$50,000 per month. Ore reserves at Beattie are estimated at 4,500,000 tons. The ore already in sight is more than seven years ahead of this scale of operations. In the meantime, work has started on sinking operations which are intended to give access to additional ore formerly indicated by diamond drilling.

Prospectors who receive share interests in companies organized for the purpose of developing their mining claims will not be liable to taxation on receipt of such vendor shares, such being rightfully regarded now as a return on capital. The general hope is being expressed in mining

circles that this action at Ottawa may be a reflection of a better understanding at Ottawa in respect to the importance of encouraging the efforts of pioneers.

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1939 and the company employed over 18,000 men. The company's stock is divided among 91,862 shareholders to whom over \$31,000,000 in dividends were paid during 1939.

Platinum sold by International Nickel Company during 1939 amounted to 240,778 ounces.



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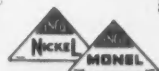
TODAY Empire industry prepares to produce as never before. Unfailing supplies of food are the first essential. Farm production must be geared to its highest efficiency. More farm machinery, trucks and tractors will swing into service. Breakdowns and costly delays must stop. Manufacturers are relying on Nickel Steel and Nickel Cast Iron to give extra strength, toughness and resistance to wear, breakage and corrosion.

All branches of Empire industry are being speeded up. Transportation systems

purchase new locomotives and freight cars. Mines and automotive plants install new machinery. The lumbering, textile, meat packing and petroleum industries strip for action. Canadian Nickel is employed in practically every machine and appliance to give long life and to prevent costly breakdowns.

Canadian Nickel, so vital to industry in normal times, becomes more vital than ever in gearing Empire industry to meet today's demands.

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TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 27, 1940

## The Restoration of Art at Province House, Halifax

BY "JAY"

SIR WYLY GRIER has recently completed a job of work. That fact in itself is not particularly important in the life of one of the most hard-working and prolific of Canada's great artists, but what makes it outstanding is that the job in question happens to be one of the most difficult that Sir Wyly Grier has ever tackled. And he has tackled some hard assignments in the past.

When, in August 1938, the government of Nova Scotia persuaded Sir Wyly Grier to bring his skill to bear

LEFT. Sir Wyly Grier cleaning the face of Major John Howard, for 30 years Agent General in London for Nova Scotia. Here he is using the third process of the cleaning, acid and antidote. RIGHT. A masterpiece of the art of Venables, this portrait of General Sir Charles Hastings Doile reveals the personality of a man who could not tolerate the existence of the symbol of a foreign power. So, with his sword he struck off the heads of the beautifully carved wooden "American eagles" which adorned the cornices of several doors in the building. But the eagles were those of the House of Brunswick to which he owed allegiance.

on the problem of cleaning and restoring the portraits hanging in the Province House at Halifax they committed to his care some of the most valuable oils in the country. And those oils were not in very good condition. Not only had they been hanging in the Province House for decades without the expert attention of a master painter, but they had survived the vicissitudes of the Halifax explosion more or less fortunately and, in the case of several portraits, had stood up to some pretty tough abuse in their journey from England to this country, abuse that no person had dared attempt to remedy since their arrival.

The portrait of William IV, for instance, a Beechey presented by that King himself, had stood on the docks of Halifax Harbour for several weeks on its arrival, exposed to the elements. Large cracks in the face, nearly a quarter of an inch wide, attested to the experience. And in the course of time those cracks filled up with all

LEFT. In the library, where the beautiful wood-carving of the stairs is a pleasure to behold. At the far end of the room is Hoppner's portrait of Dr. Hoffmann. RIGHT. Ramsay's George III and Charlotte, considered by Sir Wyly Grier to be two of the finest portraits in the collection. These two pictures were torn in the Halifax explosion, but were ingeniously repaired by Harry Piess of the Nova Scotia Museum.

manner of dust and the deposit of years.

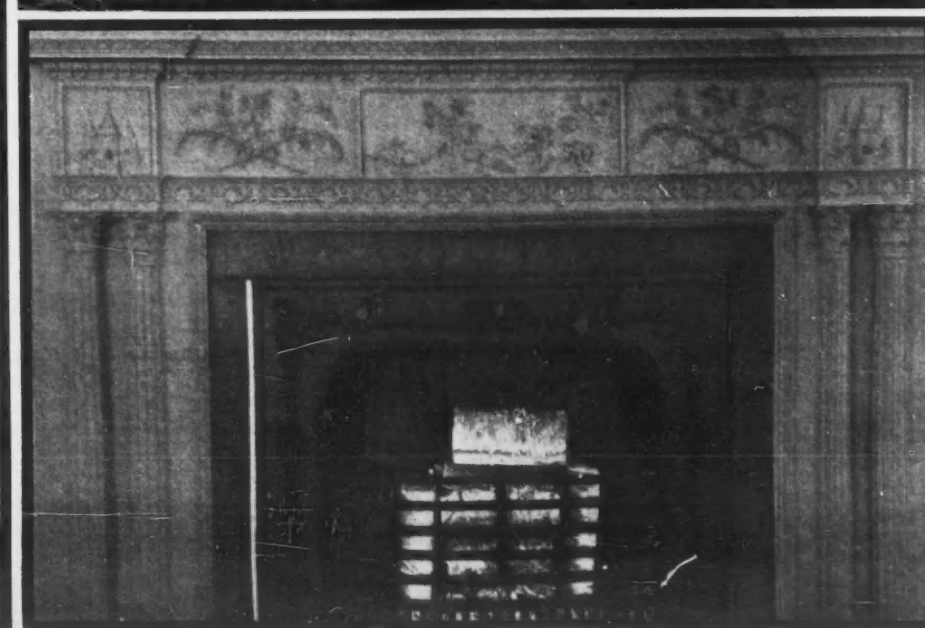
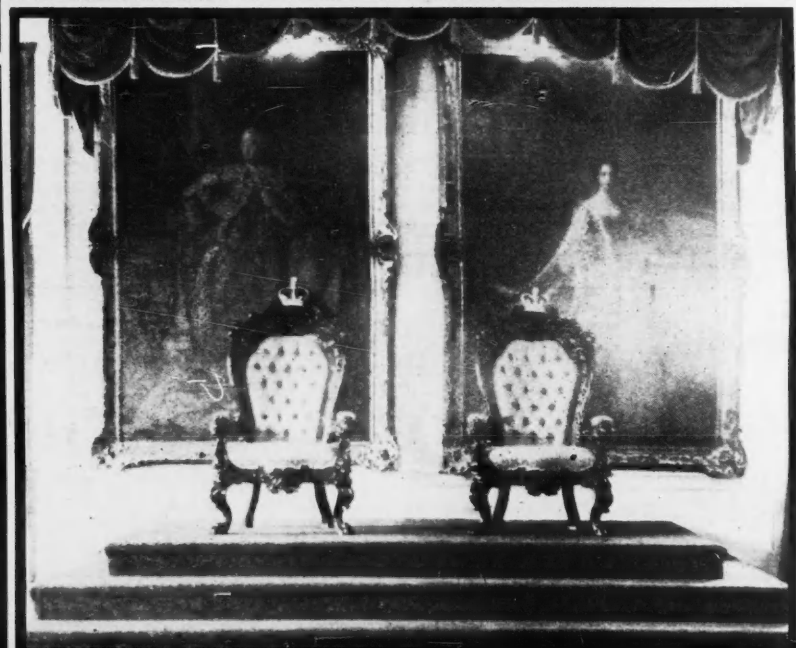
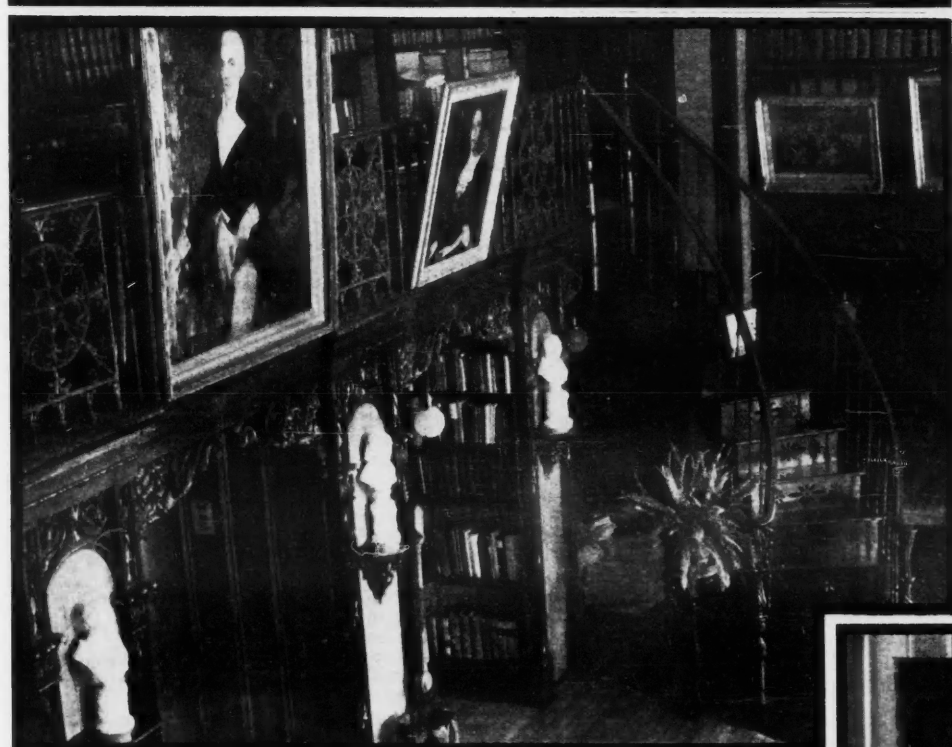
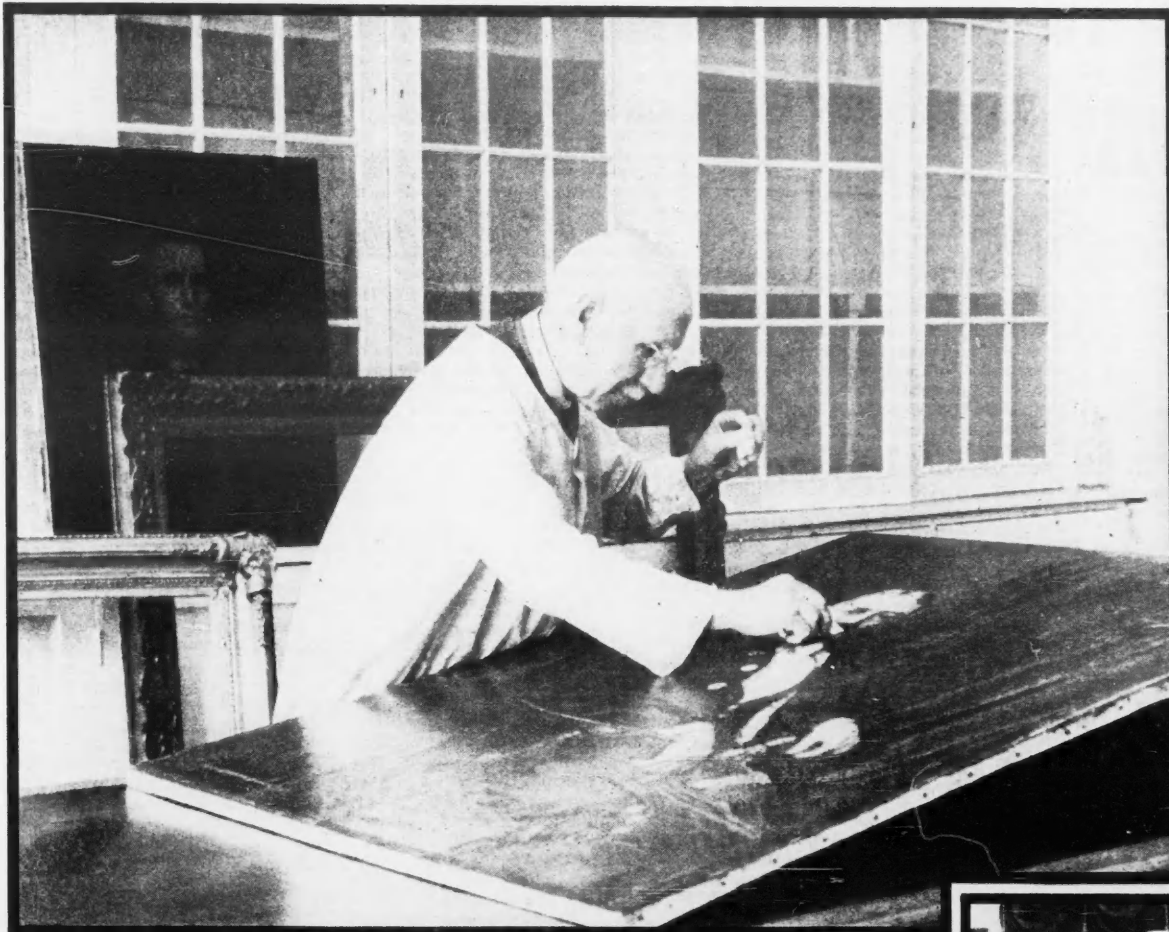
But this fact was unknown when Sir Wyly Grier faced the task of repairing the portrait. He had no idea of the cause of the damage. However, searching through the newspaper files of last century, he came across a letter published in a Halifax paper in 1833. It was from a citizen of the city and it complained bitterly of the way the portrait was being neglected on the dock. The letter proved a valuable clue towards the correct treatment in restoration. Today, at Province House they challenge you to find a trace of the cracks, so expertly have they been filled in and the flesh matched to that painted by Beechey over a hundred years ago.

BUT it was no easy problem to handle. One factor that applied to the majority of the paintings is their huge size, their heavy frames weighing around 700 pounds. This required that they be treated horizontally, on a large table. The first process in the cleaning was relatively simple, warm water and a soft cloth applied to the entire surface. But only the dust of recent years yielded to this treatment. Then came pure castile soap

LEFT. In the Royal Room, where Sir Wyly explains some of the points of his own picture of George V which so interested the present King on his visit to Halifax. UPPER RIGHT. Some of the portraits have been badly destroyed and need the touch of fresh brush and oils. This is a portrait of Dr. John Garvis, who died while attending a colony of plague-stricken immigrants. LOWER RIGHT. This mantle is typical of the craft of the Adams brothers whose interior work in the Royal Room with its delicate carvings and superb woodwork is regarded as among the finest in Canada.

along with the warm water and soft cloth. More dirt and stain came away with the second process. So far, so good. But it was the third stage of the cleaning that was most nerve-racking, when the artist worked with two small bits of cotton soaked in a formula of his own devising. In the one hand he held a powerful acid, capable of cutting through the thickest scum of corrosion. In the other hand he held an equally powerful antidote to the acid, capable of stopping its effect at the exact split-second when it has completed its productive role. Working on an area of a few square inches, he touched

(Continued on Page 25)





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# THE THEATRE

## Two Stars Flicker Out

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IN THE second week of April two stars of a by-gone day in the English-speaking theatre flickered out. They were Mrs. Patrick Campbell and William Faversham. The former in her hey-day was almost more than a star—she had the luminosity of a planet. They were almost the last of the greater luminaries of the tranquil period prior to 1914. Today, so far as I know, only two others survive; Julia Marlowe, who has not acted for many years and Sir John Martin Harvey.

Surviving playgoers of the nineties will recall the sensation created in 1893 when Mrs. Patrick Campbell (born Beatrice Stella Tanner) revealed the full effulgence of her art, in Sir Arthur Pinero's most famous play "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." It was characteristic of Pinero, that he should have chosen an unknown actress for a drama which he felt marked a turning point in his career and his foresight was enormously rewarded. Though obscure, she was not without experience. She had been on the professional stage for five years, and had anonymously won praise as Rosalind in Ben Greet's presentations of open air Shakespeare. She had also played parts in Adelphi melodrama for small remuneration. A year or so before her appearance as Paula Tanqueray, she had been refused an engagement with Beerborm Tree at four pounds a week, partly it is said because she looked so gaunt and shabby.

Her lineage was cosmopolitan. Her father, John Tanner, a wanderer, was born in Bombay. Her mother, Luigia Romanini, was the daughter of an Italian political refugee, and from her she derived the exotic beauty that revealed itself after she commenced to enjoy regular meals. She was reared in poverty and married a private soldier. Her decision to become an actress was due to the necessity of supporting two children.

IT IS interesting to note that the three most eminent of younger actresses on the English-speaking stage of 1900, were all born in 1865: Mrs. Campbell in February; Julia Marlowe in August, and the late Mrs. Fiske in December. The first-named was therefore approaching 30 when fame came to her. Her real discoverers were the noted artist Graham Robert-

son, and the wife of George Alexander. They chanced in 1893 to attend a performance of "The Black Domino" at the Adelphi in which she was acting. Robertson was struck with the "pre-Raphaelite" quality of her beauty. Mrs. Alexander knew that her husband and Pinero were looking for an actress to play a leading role which demanded grace, eloquence and pathos. She thought the unknown young woman might do and arranged an appointment. Pinero who always selected and trained the actors in his plays, after an interview decided that he could teach the unknown to play Paula.

Paula is a lady with a past who in the end is driven to suicide. But the plot differs from that of many old plays that had a similar ending. Paula did not live in fear of being found out, because her husband knew all about her. She killed herself from sheer unhappiness because she could not adjust herself to her surroundings. An actress who plays the part, must possess qualities of beauty and personality so compelling that they would induce a frigid Englishman to flout convention and make her his wife. She must have resources of pathos that make Paula's end seem a real tragedy. In all of these requisites Mrs. Campbell was supremely endowed. England at once was at her feet and a few seasons later, America also.

The memory of her Paula, though it is nearly 40 years since I saw it, is as fresh as though it were yesterday. As I watched the wayward, helpless creature a line from Rossetti's "Jenny" recurred to me, "a handful of bright spring water cast in the whirlpool's seething face." Later she also gave superb performances of other emotional roles; another Pinero heroine, the serious Agnes Ebbesmire, a Puritan gone wrong; Suderman's "Magda" (in which she was unapproachable); the erring heroine of the same dramatist's drama "The Joy of Living"; and the dying woman in Bjornson's drama of faith-healing, "Over-strained," re-named "Beyond Human Power." The latter was her finest performance, for she lay motionless in bed throughout the play, yet managed to run the gamut of expression.

In 1896 she and Johnston Forbes-Robertson joined forces as co-stars. Their financial backer was Earl Grey, afterwards Governor General of Canada, and for two or three seasons they did some beautiful poetic productions; "Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," and Maeterlinck's "Pelléas and Mélisande." I never saw any of these, but it is a matter of record that she did not prove so radiant in Shakespeare as in modern roles. For her George Bernard Shaw wrote the role of the Egyptian siren in "Caesar and Cleopatra," but before it was ready for production she had parted company with Robertson, and the role was created by a less competent actress Gertrude Elliott. Shaw, who was one of her dearest friends, also wrote "Pygmalion" for her. Her personality was so lustrous that it seemed fantastic that such a glowing creature should be a common flower girl, and Wendy Hiller, in the recent screen version was nearer actuality; but nobody could ever forget Mrs. Campbell's performance. That was over 25 years ago, and Eliza Doolittle is the last role in which her name is remembered, though she played many thereafter.

SHE wrecked her own career by the infirmities of her disposition, and, as years went on, by lack of consecration to her art. Her friend Maurice Baring emphasizes this fact in a very penetrating essay. She was such a glorious artist in her earlier years that she should have gone on to triumph after triumph in middle age. When she first came to America in 1901 she brought with her a superb company, which included George Arliss, destined to become a famous star. But she proved so cantankerous that she changed managers every year or so. Possessed of a most caustic wit, she loved to exercise it. When in 1903 she came to America under Charles Frohman's management to play Suderman's "Joy of Living" her attitude toward leading men was such, that three broke their contracts during the course of a single season. Thus the great managers gradually

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decided that she was impossible, and forsook her. Though she could always get a position, her career as a star was at an end by the time she was 50. In no famous woman were the elements more mixed, but to have seen her in her youth is a glorious souvenir of the past.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM was affectionately known to the theatrical profession for nearly half a century as "Favvy." Though he was typical of the London stage of the nineties in diction, ease and poise, his fame was entirely won in America. He was never profound, but very finished and magnetic. The nearest approach to him on the London stage was William Terriss, whom he resembled in physique and in vocal quality. I have heard, but two male voices finer in quality; those of Edward S. Willard, and of Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson. In the largest auditoriums everyone could hear the slightest syllable he muttered. He was more sociable than most stars, and was "Favvy" to everyone.

Official biographies state that he was born in Warwickshire, England on February 17th, 1868, which would make him 72 at the time of his death. If this date is correct he must have crowded into his early years almost as much experience as Orson Welles, for it is stated that he was educated at Chigwell Grammar School, Essex, and Hilmartin College, and that he served for a time with the British Army in India. Yet it is stated that in May, 1887 he appeared in the cast of E. H. Sothern's first starring venture, "The Highest Bidder," when he could have been but 19. Two years later he was leading man to Minnie Maddern, a young ingenue star, afterwards known as Mrs. Fiske, in "Featherbrain."

MY OWN first memories of Faversham date back to 1892 when he was leading "Heavy" (delineator of sinister roles) with a splendid though short-lived organization, the Pitou Stock Company. Augustus Pitou in early life had been a Shakespearean actor in the company of Edwin Booth. In the late 70's he became lessee of the old Grand Opera House, Toronto, at that time one of the famous playhouses of North America. Subsequently he went to New York and became one of the most famous managers of the eighties and nineties. He made fortunes out of several stars, two of them Irish singing comedians, W. J. Scanlan and Chauncey Olcott, Robert B. Mantell, whom he launched as a Shakespearean star, and Rose Coghlan, a beautiful comedienne and emotional actress. In 1892 he decided to establish a stock company on a parity with those of Augustin Daly, A. M. Palmer and Daniel Frohman, and to produce new plays by rising American authors. He gathered up all the good artists he could find and among his younger accessions was Faversham who played despicable roles with finesse. Though the enterprise failed, it launched Faversham as a foremost leading man. When Charles Frohman in 1893 established his Empire Theatre Company, to present London successes, he gave Faversham a long contract. In 1899 he played Romeo to the Juliet of Maude Adams in Frohman's very sumptuous revival of that tragedy. The number of important plays by leading London dramatists in which he appeared during his first 25 years was very large. Apparently from the outset he never lacked an engagement and always played outstanding roles.

THE most important event of his career occurred shortly after 1900 when he married Julie Opp, beside whose grave he has been buried. Their careers had been in contrast. He was an Englishman whose career had been made in America; she an American, whose early fame was won in London. Born in New York in 1871 she had become a newspaper woman in that city. In 1896 she visited England, and George Alexander because of her blond beauty and fine intelligence induced her to join his company. Brought back to New York some years later by Charles Frohman, she and Faversham played opposite each other in R. C. Carton's excellent comedy "Lord and Lady Algy" and after their marriage she never rested until she had him an actor-manager on his own account. It was generally recognized that she was the artistic brains of the combination. Together in 1906 they made a fine and very successful venture in Edward Milton Royle's western drama "The Squaw Man." The production had important consequences for a member of the cast, William S. Hart, previously a ranting Shakespearean, was selected to play a "bad man" and did so well with it, that he became a renowned exponent of Western types on the stages and in motion pictures.

The most glamorous achievement of the Faversham regime was the production of 1912 of "Julius Caesar" with an all-star cast that included Tyrone Power as Brutus, Frank Keenan as Cassius, Fuller Mllish as Caesar, and admirable actors like Lionel Belmore and Arthur Elliott in subordinate roles. Faversham himself played Anthony. The production was that designed by

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Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema for Sir Henry Irving's production of "Coriolanus" which had been a failure. The production was rehearsed at Toronto and it was evident that Julie Opp was the real director, though she left all the talking to her husband. Owing to the threat of tubercular trouble which ended in death a few years later she had given up acting. Two later Shakespearean productions were "Othello" in which Faversham made a good Iago, and the little comedienne and mimic Cissie Loftus surprised everyone by her Desdemona. She also played Juliet in a revival with "futuristic" decorations. "Futurism" was on everybody's lips, but the fantastic stage pictures diverted attention from the acting.

Julie Opp's death about 20 years ago pulled out the linch-pin for Faversham. Because of his prestige and magnetism he continued for some years to appear in important productions, but with theatrical conditions changing he gradually sank out of sight and lapsed into poverty. In 1930 I met him in the elevator of the Shubert building, New York. After a most brilliant career he was just an old actor out of a job, but the same jaunty and genial individual as in days gone by. His last engagement was in "Tobacco Road," a type of play he deeply loathed.



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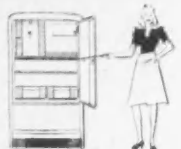
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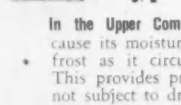
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# FILM PARADE

## Here Are Lonely Men

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT SEEMS odd that just at a time when hundreds of human lives are being written off without comment in every edition of the daily paper John Steinbeck should be dramatizing so successfully the problems of obscure shabby human beings. An era of mass-murder and uprooting wouldn't seem to be a propitious time for considering individual destinies. Yet, as it turns out, the sheer enormity of events defeats the imagination—you can't think in human terms of a troop-ship disappearing with all on board—so we turn to the problems of the Joads and the Lennies and the Georges of John Steinbeck as something at least isolated and comprehensible. Apparently it takes a world war to make a Steinbeck season.

The newsreel goes past and we watch it blankly and passively, because we don't know any longer how to feel or understand on that scale. But the shooting of an old rancher's dog in "Of Mice and Men" is a vivid and anguishing personal experience. It is almost wholly a dramatic trick, an allegory outlining in advance the fate of Lennie in the final sequence of the story. But because Lewis Milestone is a great director the episode transcends trickery and becomes one of the truly great moments of the screen. The troubled watchful faces of the men in the bunkhouse, the unhappy sense of pity and tension and awareness, and then the shot outside and the old rancher rolling over on his side to face the wall—it is an extraordinary scene, evoked without sentimentality and almost without sound, and it steals the whole picture. The shooting of Lennie at the last comes almost as the corollary of the earlier scene, rather than the story's climax. The horror and the compassion have all been expended in advance.

From the acting point of view, "Of Mice and Men" is Burgess Meredith's picture. His impatient, worried half-maternal George is the complete realization of a character, and certainly the best performance he has ever given on the screen. Lon Chaney Jr.'s Lennie was less satisfactory—he seemed too eager and too physically alert to suggest the sluggish strength of the Steinbeck giant. Doltishness is a difficult trick to turn on the screen—one has to go back all the way to Victor McLaglen's incomparable Hypo in "The Informer" to find a picture in which sheer witlessness is effectively portrayed.

Lon Chaney's Lennie seems by comparison a little too mobile and at times a little too consciously bewildered and rueful.

Like "The Grapes of Wrath," "Of Mice and Men" conveys in a deeply personal way a sense of the loneliness of disinherited human beings. This is John Steinbeck's specialty and whether through luck, talent or timeliness he has found the screen almost as suitable to his purpose as the novel. Certainly no other serious author has ever received such honest, sensitive and respectful treatment from Hollywood.

THE pre-Steinbeck type of movie is still with us. It has racketeers and night-clubs, a beautiful passionate heroine dressed to the teeth by Dolly Tree, vows and heartbreak, Cedric Gibbons interiors, and diamond bracelets two and a half inches wide; and this week it is "The House Across the Bay."

The racketeer (George Raft) marries his night-club singer (Joan Bennett) and life is gorgeous and wonderful till the rival gang begin shooting at him from passing cars. Then the wife, resourceful little woman, decides to have him put in protective custody, in Alcatraz, on an income tax charge. She goes along and takes a tasteful apartment overlooking the Bay where she can watch the lights of Alcatraz twinkle out at bed-time—the only diversion she allows herself. Then a wonderful stranger (Walter Pidgeon) comes along, owner of a station wagon, a private plane, and a Belgian police dog built on stupendous Hollywood lines. Since the newcomer is not only virtuous and rich but the sort of hero who talks things over with his dog, you can figure out the husband's life-expectancy for yourself.

It is the sort of picture whose end is in plain sight before the plot has taken more than a turn and a half. Probably nothing more compelling than sheer inertia held the masculine audience in its seat—for the feminine movie-goers there was a mild snack of interest provided by Joan Bennett's advance autumn wardrobe. As for the actors themselves, they hardly bothered to go through the usual handsome pantomime of love and suffering. They just walked through their parts briskly and on the whole sensibly, like people working on contract and waiting for the noon whistle to blow.



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accent or a hint of exaggeration. It is the art of the theatre at its best, and it has fortunately been drawing magnificent audiences and eliciting enthusiastic evidence of their complete approval.

### MUSIC ON THE AIR

From a musical standpoint one of the most important series of programs yet given by C.B.C. has been the Piano Recital series, on Tuesday afternoons. They have been uniformly fine in quality and representative of the wealth of talent Canada possesses in this field. Last week Agnes Logan Green of Peterborough, once a noted child pianist, and later a pupil of Sir Granville Bantock and Tobias Matthay, gave a brilliant program. This week Rex Battle closed the series with a colorful program which included the Balakirev "Islamey" Fantasy, and the "Punchinello" of Lobos.

Lillian Webb, a Toronto lyric soprano of rare quality, was heard in a broadcast recital with Leo Barkin last week. Miss Webb last year was

singing principal roles with the Carl Rosa Opera Company in England, and her engagement was suspended owing to the war. When engaged by its conductor, Charles Weber, she was surprised to learn that Mr. Weber had been a fellow prisoner at Ruhleben Camp, Berlin in company with Sir Ernest MacMillan throughout the last war.

Every week Samuel Hersenhoren with his "Canadian Snapshots" program gives recognition to some young Canadian composer. Two recent offerings were a fascinating "Prelude and Songtime" by Allanson Brown of Vancouver, and "Symphony for Small Orchestra" by Robert Farnon, Toronto. The latter, who is but 22, is one of the finest of orchestral trumpeters, also an all-round musician trained in several fields.

Works by the young Toronto composer Godfrey Ridout are winning increasing recognition. On April 21 his Ballade for Viola and Strings was performed by the N.B.C. Orchestra under Frank Black with the renowned William Primrose as Soloist.



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## AT THE THEATRE

### A Very Good Time for Comedy

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

TORONTO can make little complaint about the quality of the theatrical season which comes to a close (presumably) this week. Of the ten New York successes of 1938-9 which are printed in that season's edition of that sterling annual "The Best Plays," four have been presented at the Royal Alexandra in the season 1939-40. Three of these, which were by general consent the best three things of the season in New York, were presented here with practically their original cast; the fourth being "Kiss The Boys Good-bye," it did not greatly matter what sort of a cast it was presented by.

The highlight of the season is unquestionably the admirable Behrman comedy, "No Time For Comedy," presented this week with Katharine Cornell in her original role, which suits her to perfection in spite of having been written for Ina Claire, and with a most interesting change in the leading male part, which being now played by a native of Prague in the person of Francis Lederer has been converted from a straight American type to a definite continental European one. Mr. Lederer's performance is so rich, so individual and so dexterously contrived that it can hardly owe anything whatever to his predecessor Mr. Laurence Olivier; but we should much like to have seen Mr. Olivier in the part in order to learn to what extent the slightly maternal effect of Miss Cornell's acting is due to the very juvenile effect of Mr. Lederer's Czech temperament. Our own suspicion is that the slightly exotic touch of Mr. Lederer makes the juvenility both more plausible and more dramatically intriguing.

This is an astonishingly smooth comedy, far ahead of the same author's "Biography" which was seen here a few years ago with Ina Claire; and it bears very obvious marks of the profound study of modern French drama which enabled Mr. Behrman to make such a good job of his adaptation of "Amphytrion 38." His characterization is deft, his contrivance of situation is uniformly brilliant, and his dialogue is extremely natural and amusing. There are times when his cleverness is put to a severe strain, as when he has to make Margalo Gillmore recite to Mr. Lederer in great detail the whole plot of the first act which he has just written. But the two players worked up such a delightful and plausible excitement

about it that even this did not strike the audience as unnatural.

There is a serious undertone to the play, running rather strongly to the suggestion that Americans should be content to live the best lives they can as Americans in America, instead of running around the world trying to increase the sum total of humanity and justice in countries like Spain, as some of them were doing in 1938. But the main theme is the more amusing one of the conflict over a charming young dramatist, between the woman who knows all about him, loves him and tells him the truth, and the woman who tries to make him think he is a different kind of artist from what he really is, and "massages his ego" with flattery.

Miss Cornell enters into the spirit of the too clairvoyant wife with incomparable skill. Her respect for her art is such that no detail of even the most frivolous element of this comedy character is too small for her serious attention. There is, however, one flaw in her performance which it would seem that no amount of attention can remedy; it is the same flaw which limited the greatness of her predecessor, Mrs. Fiske, the flaw of inability to make her words perfectly audible to persons who are not fairly straight in front of the direction in which she is looking. When Miss Cornell and a gentleman whose native tongue is Czech are together on the stage, the attention of the audience is rather severely strained; but what one gets from their performance is worth any amount of straining provided one can get it.

In every other respect, Miss Cornell lives up fully to her rank as the First Lady of the American stage. She is particularly successful in the subtle conveyance to the audience of an emotion far deeper than her fellow-characters on the stage are supposed to be aware of.

How much of the general success is due to the direction of Guthrie McClintic we hesitate to suggest. It is true that he has half-a-dozen of the most brilliantly trained players to work with; but without a genius to keep them playing into one another's hands all the time even the most perfectly trained players can make a pretty rough thing of a comedy like this, and this performance is smoothness itself, without a jarring note, an error of pace or placing, a wrong



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### This Year is Canada's Year

BY L. G. GIRVAN

SUPPOSE you have three weeks this summer in which to indulge your itching foot. You can board a boat special at Toronto for a comfortable two day trip across the greatest inland waterway in the world—the Great Lakes; a waterway linked by the Soo Canal through which passes more tonnage than any other canal in the world. Early morning of the second day and there looms up across the broad expanse of Lake Superior the prosperous sky-line of Port Arthur. That huge rock island lying directly across the mouth of the harbor is the Sleeping Giant and if you know your Indian folklore you'll know that Chief Nanabijou forced his wife to work so hard and beat her so cruelly that she died. Now the soul of Nanabijou knows no rest and howls around the rock-bound shore of the Sleeping Giant.

All day long another boat special will bear you westward; westward through the forests and lakes of Ontario until just before nightfall you cross the border into Manitoba and into the capital Winnipeg where you spend the night. Then you resume your journey by rail and early the next morning you wake up in Edmonton, the jumping-off place for northbound airplanes.

From Edmonton, it is a mere step—scarcely a stone's throw—to Jasper National Park. You'll want to spend at least two days here, so take one of the luxurious bungalows at Jasper Park Lodge and really dig in. This is the home of real mountains and that 12,972-foot granddaddy over there is Mount Robson. And if you take that smooth ribbon of highway you will become more familiar with the serene beauty of Mount Edith Cavell and the Glacier of the Angels, a vast sea of living, moving ice. You fish? Then Maligne Lake harbors the finest speckled trout in the world. You golf? Then try to drag yourself away without a round on that course there.

You go to Vancouver from Jasper. And if you want to enjoy the winding approach through the Fraser River Valley you'll have to get up early in the morning, but you won't regret a moment you didn't spend in bed. And then Vancouver; Vancouver and the



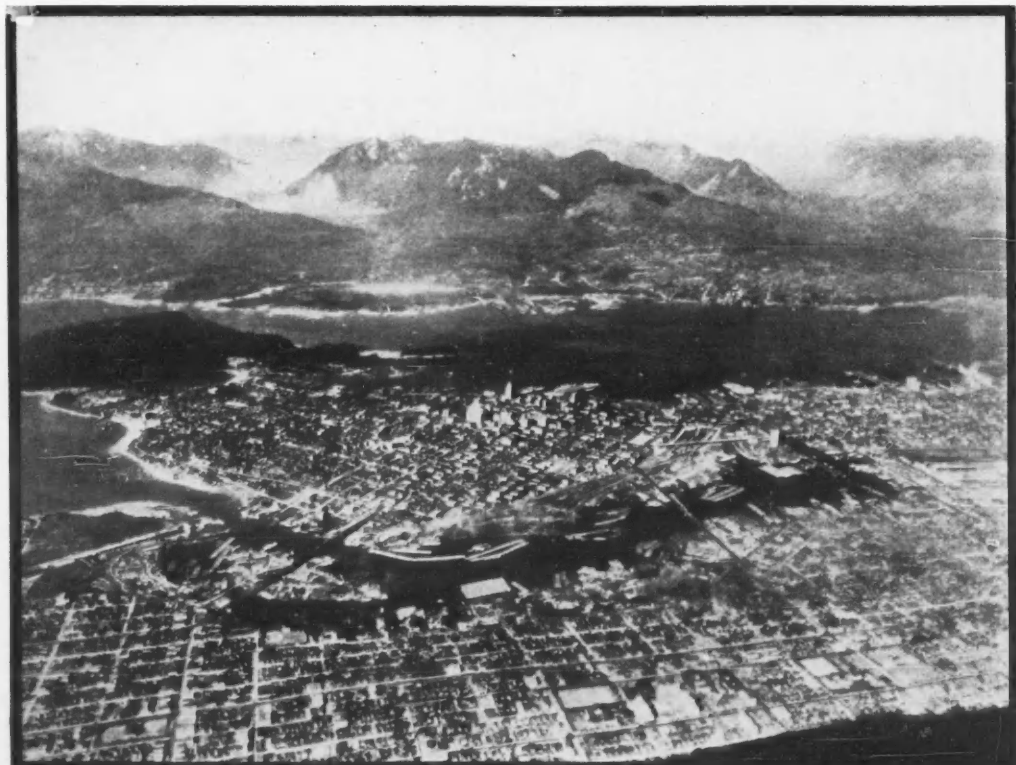
MORaine LAKE ROAD, BANFF NATIONAL PARK, ALTA.

Pacific and your first dip at English Bay. And the giant trees in Stanley Park, the Marine Drive around Point Gray—and the climbing roses. You'll want to cross the bay to North Vancouver and climb Grouse Mountain where you'll dine in a rustic lodge miles high in the clouds. Those lights twinkling on down there are Vancouver.

And then Victoria. Victoria after a three-hour journey across the island-dotted waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca; Victoria, the most westerly city in Canada, the most English in atmosphere and design, and the capital

of British Columbia. The whole of Vancouver Island is a garden. You'll see the Parliament Buildings, Butchart's Gardens, the palace-like Empress Hotel, the Observatory which houses one of the most powerful telescopes in the world and then you'll be ready for a dip in the big salt water pool in the Crystal Gardens.

Now, just to show you this is quite a country you're living in, we'll send you home by a different route: this time, you'll thread through the Rockies a bit farther south; through the Sawback and Fairholme Ranges



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into Banff National Park. At Field, B.C., you'll leave the train and transfer to open-topped cars for a trip to Emerald Lake where the water is said to be the greenest in the world. And there is the Natural Bridge and after that the hair-raising trip up the Yo Ho Valley. And this is the Great Divide where the waters flow west to the Pacific and east to the Atlantic and that breath-taking lake down there at the foot of the poppy-clad lawn is Lake Louise. That gleam at the far end is the Victoria Glacier. You'll have time before dinner for a hike up that trail there where you'll be able to see three lakes, all at different altitudes: Agnes, Mirror and Louise.

Now if you'll just stretch out there in that deck chair we'll tell you about to-morrow. To-morrow we'll go for a drive over a mountain highway and you'll see the Johnston Canyon, prob-

ably glimpse some sheep and bear, and then we'll be in Banff and you can rest at the Banff Springs Hotel and admire Bow Valley. You can play golf and afterwards visit the Zoo where you'll see every kind of animal known in the Rockies.

And on the way home, you'll have to stop off at Lake-of-the-Woods, where you can try your hand at catching some muskies and bass. You'll have time for a short canoe trip and then it'll be train time again and you'll be on the last lap of the home journey.

So this is Canada's year. And not only this year; but next year and the year after that and the year after that. You can't possibly see a country like this in three quick weeks. From now on you'll have to specialize. But it was a good introduction. Next time you can really settle down to seeing Canada.



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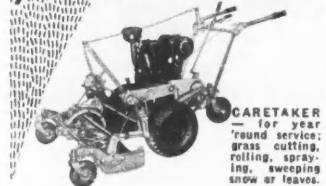
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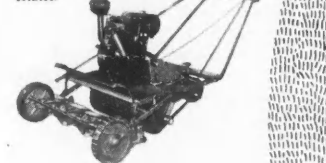


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# ABOUT FOOD

## "Direct to Norway"

BY JANET MARCH

THERE was an optimistic little advertisement in the *Globe and Mail* (Toronto) on Saturday April 13th. The news during the week could not be said to have been good, and we all hope that Hitler felt that way about it too. The refugee problem, already a vast and crushing one, was about to be increased by all the inhabitants of Norway and Denmark who could get out and so qualify. The communiques about the naval battle were brief, and gloom and foreboding filled the democratic world. The advertisement was small but cocky—

"Direct to Norway from New York S.S. Bergensfjord Apr. 20th. Convenient connections to Sweden Denmark Finland. Consult your Travel Agent."

Perhaps better consult your lawyer about your will first. Those mines the British laid may have upset the convenience of the connections to Denmark, and a little quiet trip to France and the Maginot line seems safer.

This brings back to mind the British Navy's well-known recruiting poster, "Join the Navy and See the World" which during "the trouble" in Ireland after the last war was changed by a ribald wit into "Join the Black and Tans and see the Next World." Those were the days of sudden and deadly ambushes.

Poor old Scandinavia, always said by its many admirers to have so many virtues of good government, and industry and intelligence along with its clean bright Northern cities. In fact it was sometimes tiring to hear of the innumerable merits of those countries. They seemed too good to be true while we struggled with unemployment, inadequate public health programs and all the weaknesses Twentieth Century democracy is heir to. Perhaps they were too good and too near to grabby envious neighbors. It's better to shine up your soul, your country, and your bank account on the opposite side of the world from all dictators.

The only thing this column can do to honor Scandinavia is to give you some recipes of their good food. How long till we see Norwegian and Danish Blue cheese?

Norway and Sweden are both famous for their hors d'oeuvres which they call respectively Smorgaas and Smorgasbord. Everyone has heard of their glories; so great is the variety that many guests have been unable to do any justice to the following meal. Different sorts of smoked salt fish and hard boiled eggs treated in different ways are their stand-bys, though there is no end to the things they serve you. Norwegian anchovies on rye bread, herring salad, smoked salmon, and pieces of herring in vinegar are all favorites.

### Herring Salad

Soak the salt herrings in cold water for three or four hours. Remove and dry the fish. Add to the pieces of skinned, boned and flaked fish an equal amount of cooked cut-up veal, and again the same amount of potatoes, beets and apples mixed, and three little chopped cucumbers. Put all this in a salad bowl and make a dressing with two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and the same amount of oil, a little sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a cup of claret and the juice from the beets. Pour this on and let it all stand over night. Before serving make a French dressing, put it in a double boiler and stir until it thickens and then pour on. Decorate the edges of the bowl with slices of hard boiled egg.

### Smoked Salmon

This is the stand-by of the Smorgaas course in both Norway and Sweden. Many people prepare their fish before having it smoked. It doesn't seem very likely that you will do this, but perhaps you might at least like to know how it is done. Fillet the fish, starting at the head and cut down  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the way to the tail. Lay the pieces skin side down on a wooden tray and sprinkle with salt, then with sugar which has been moistened with brandy. Leave it this way for

three or four hours, and then cover it with more salt and let it stand a couple of days before sending it out to be lightly smoked. Salmon treated and smoked this way is served plain to be eaten with bread and butter, or in salad or you can make this dish with it.

### Fish Casserole

Cut the pieces of smoked salmon in thick slices, dip them in flour, put in a casserole, cover with cold water, add chopped parsley, and daub with small pieces of butter. Bring this to the boil and then let it simmer until the fish is tender. Take out the pieces of fish and put them to keep warm. Reduce the sauce by rapid cooking until it thickens, or if necessary add a little flour stirred smooth in a couple of spoonfuls of the liquid. Season the sauce with salt and sugar, put the fish back in the casserole, re-heat and serve.

### Swedish Ham Omelet

This doesn't belong to the omelet family we all know, but often distant relatives turn out well. Butter a baking dish and put in about eight thick slices of bacon cut in small pieces. Beat up two eggs with a cupful of milk, season with pepper and salt and pour the mixture onto the pieces of bacon. Cook in a moderate oven until it sets.

### Swedish Veal

Take three pounds of fillet of veal. Cut in slices and flatten well. Season with salt and pepper. Chop up some parsley and mix it in to four tablespoonfuls of butter. Put a daub of butter and parsley on each slice of meat, roll the meat round the parsley and tie each piece with string, then brown in butter in a frying pan. When the meat is well browned add barely enough stock to cover the bits, and let it simmer until tender. Then lift the rolls of meat out and put them on a platter and take off the strings. Stir into the remaining sauce half a cupful of cream and season and pour over the meat.

### Citron Kram

This is a Scandinavian dessert and you make it with—  
1 cup of sugar  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of white wine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of water  
1 lemon  
6 egg yolks

Grate the rind of the lemon and mix with the sugar, wine and lemon juice and water. Add the yolks of the eggs and simmer, stirring hard till the cream begins to thicken, then take it off the fire and stir continuously till cool.

### Peasant Girl With Veil

Grate  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of rye bread. Peel and core four apples and stew them until they are reduced to a pulp. Mix the crumbs with four tablespoonfuls of sugar and two of melted butter. Put a layer of apples and a layer of the rye bread mixture in a baking dish and sprinkle the top with a thick coating of grated chocolate. Cook in the oven for a few minutes and serve with whipped cream. This is a Danish dish.

## Restoration

(Continued from Second Front)

the surface of the canvas with the acid, followed its course to the desired stage and then applied the antidote to save the picture itself from destruction. No light responsibility when you are tampering with a portrait worth thousands of dollars.

The cleaning was only the first part of Sir Wyly Grier's job, a part that might be filled by any of the experts who work on the cleaning of museum pieces. The second and final stage was one that could only be completed by a great artist, and that was to repair the ravages of time on the oil painting itself, to simulate faithfully



A LARGE CANOTIER of white straw designed by Legroux has the underside of the brim lined with grosgrain which is repeated in the band around the low crown.

the original work in those portions entirely destroyed by age and atmosphere. Here were called into play all the talents that have made Sir Wyly Grier famous, and more besides. For it was not merely Sir Wyly Grier painting a portrait, it was Sir Wyly Grier painting a portrait in the style and the mood of an artist long dead, and whether that artist was great or merely competent, his mood and technique were brilliantly duplicated by an artist willing to subordinate his own creative personality in the interest of rendering a faithful historical record. And in many cases the task was completely to rebuild a face or a figure that had been lost through age and faulty application of the oils originally.

Fortunately, the more valuable of the paintings have stood the test of time best. Possibly the finest portraits of the collection, George III and Queen Charlotte, by Allan Ramsay, gracing the throne-room, look down upon visitors to that lovely creation of the brothers Adam in all their original finery and splendor. Both pictures had suffered from the Halifax explosion, and Sir Wyly Grier paid tribute to the excellent and ingenious repairing done on them by Harry Piers, Curator of the Nova Scotia Provincial Museum. On the left of the Royal pair, Major General Sir John Inglis now rejoices in a river, a tower, a castle, and a cannon restored to him in the cleaning.

IN THE corridor leading from the "Royal Room" as the old legislative council chamber is known, are an array of royal figures which include Beechey's William IV, Edward VII painted by a fellow-student of Sir Wyly's in his Paris youth, Robert J. Wickenden, and Queen Victoria by A. T. Barrett. And gazing haughtily over the heads of mere tourists and clerks is none other than General Sir Charles Hastings Doile, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia from 1867 to 1873. Venables has admirably caught the arrogant spirit which led Sir Charles to knock the heads off the wooden "American" eagles over the door cornices in one of the rooms of Province House—eagles that were in reality those of the House of Brunswick!

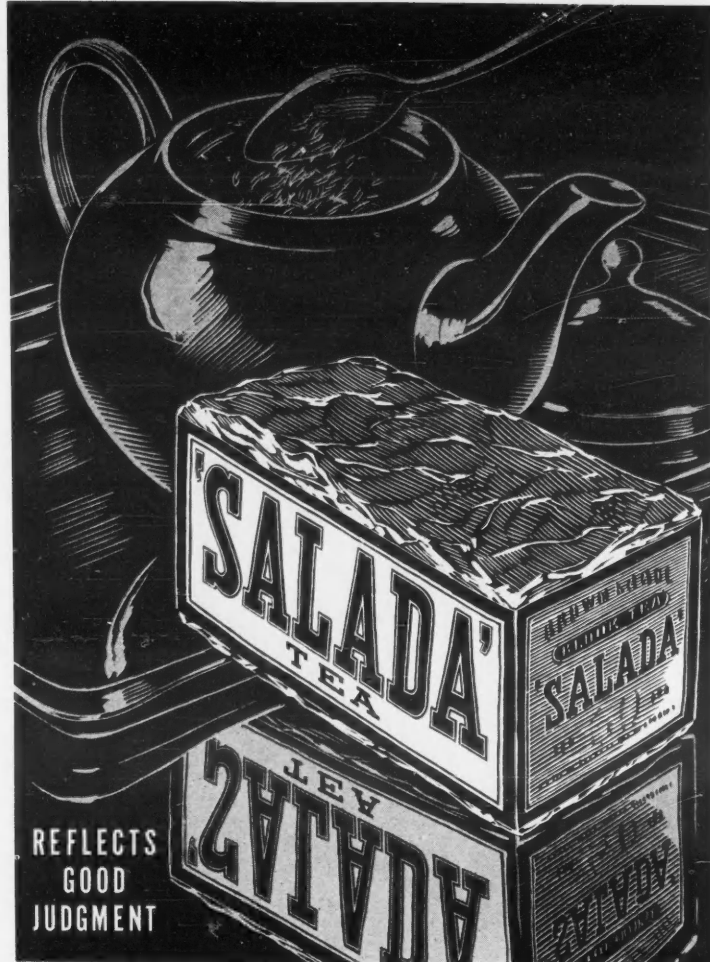
In the quaintly beautiful library that once served as court-room is another extremely valuable painting, Doctor Matthias Hoffmann, who shall live for many years in man's memory through the brush of Hoppner.

So, in the Royal Room, in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, and in the Library, the history of Nova Scotia and of Canada sparkles again in the faces and figures of the great ones who have made it. Joseph Howe, Judge Halliburton, Sir Fenwick Williams, the immortal Duke of Kent whose handiwork greets you throughout the Eastern provinces, they are all there. And, fittingly, the latest picture to hang from those historic walls is that of George V, by Sir Wyly Grier, the portrait which drew forth spontaneously praise from his son on the occasion of His Majesty's visit this year.

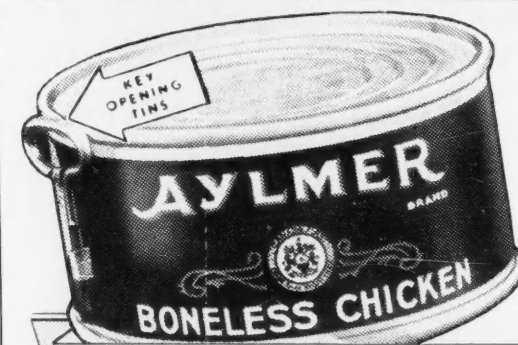
Practically all the work of restoration was completed during August of 1938 and from February to June of 1939. A few more pictures remain to be cleared up. Doubtless, by the time these words appear in print, they will be finished. And then Sir Wyly Grier may finally remove those spectacles which lend such a benign air to those piercingly-sharp eyes, carefully clean off his palette and brushes, and reach for his beloved fishing rod. A hard job well done.



A MIXED QUARTET in a field of Bermuda's matchless Easter lilies. According to horticultural authorities, Easter lilies were discovered in the Orient in 1500 B.C., and were introduced into Bermuda sometime in the early 1870's. To-day, Bermuda's lilies are exported to all corners of the earth and have helped to provide the islands with their single industry—perfume manufacture.



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# WORLD of WOMEN

## Millinery Conspiracy

BY ISABEL MORGAN

DESIGNERS of some of the new hats seen recently around Paris and New York seem to be in a conspiracy to keep the hair completely out of sight. There are, for instance, hats made of supple fabric with brims pointed at the sides like the figure on cans of Old Dutch Cleanser. These have an elastic band finished with a ruffle which spreads over the nape of the neck. Then there are two-in-one hats composed of a sheer lace-edged mob-cap, also be-ruffled, over which a spreading brim is worn. The latter is removed when dancing or motoring. In other hats fabrics are draped over the forehead and brought over and beneath the back hair, completely concealing it.

### Two On a Match

Parisianes match their hats to only one accessory of the costume—gloves, blouse or jewellery.

### Khaki and Punjab

With so much khaki around, someone dug into the archives of time the other day to learn who was responsible for thinking of it first. The research discloses that a young Indian Army officer, William Hodson, was responsible. In 1846, when he was stationed in the Punjab, he conceived the idea of dressing a body of Indian scouts in khaki in which to carry out their reconnaissance work. He found the khaki rendered them almost invisible against the brown earth of the Punjab when advancing against an enemy camp. To protect the scouts against snake bites their legs were enveloped in bandages, which were the origin of puttees.

The new color gave such excellent results that it was soon adopted by other armies. The Mexican emperor, Maximilian, in the campaign against the guerillas in 1864, clothed two regiments in khaki pants but unfortunately incorporated red tunics which were as visible in their brilliance as the khaki was discreet. Even the British army continued to fight in its scarlet uniforms until the battle of Tel-el-Kebir in 1882.

Women have been quick to borrow the blue of the Air Force uniforms but seem disposed to leave khaki to the army. It's not an especially becoming color for most women—and, more important, few women are en-

tranced by the idea of a color that fades so successfully into the ground of the Punjab, or anywhere else for that matter.

### Sulphur And—

And now grandma is being backed up by no less a figure than Science in her contention that the whole family should be dosed with sulphur and molasses at the first sign of spring.

It's a wise woman who watches her diet in the interest of health, beauty, and energy. But it's a wiser one who knows which foods do the most for her... and why.

Take molasses, for example. We always knew it was good to eat, but until recently never knew just how good. According to research conducted at a leading educational institution in the United States, molasses is one of the richest food sources of iron, more fully available than the iron in such foods as spinach, oatmeal, eggs, raisins, oysters, mutton and lettuce. According to findings reported, iron in molasses is from 80% to 97% available for use by the body.

So for that rundown feeling, that pale look, that I-don't-give-a-care spring languor, you might try the old-fashioned spring remedy.

### Princesses in Red

When Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, two royal evacuees, paid a visit to London not long ago, they were seen in the West End one morning wearing identical brick red woollen suits with flared skirts and tailored jackets. Their felt hats and one-strap shoes were in the same shade of red. In the past they have usually worn soft pastel shades. Perhaps the red costumes are a first step away from the clothes of childhood.

### "Here Comes The —"

Ah, me—brides!

There's something about the combination of "Lohengrin" and a bridal veil that makes every woman melt utterly and completely.

At the pageant of bridal fashions presented by members of Toronto's "37 Club" in the Georgian Room of the T. Eaton Company, April 23-25, the models were a well-known group of young women from Toronto's social circles who wore the clothes which go to make the setting for the most important event of a woman's life. There were clothes for showers, luncheons, teas and evening parties—all the gaiety that forms the prelude to the wedding day. Clothes too, for the honeymoon in New York, or to wear aboard ship en route to Havana, or on the "Clipper" traveling through the clouds to California, or at a smart mountain resort.

No less than four brides illustrated the charm which may surround as many weddings. For the bride who plans to be wed amid the flowering loveliness of a June garden, there is charming suggestion in the first bridal party to make its appearance. All wore white piqué. The bride's dress was very full of skirt flowing into a short train. Tiny close-spaced white buttons marched down the front of the tight-fitting bodice from a heart-shaped neckline. Sleeves were puffed at the shoulders and tightly fitted to the wrists and over all fell a foaming white veil caught at the centre front of the head with a white flower. Her attendants' dresses were almost duplicates of her own except for short sleeves and lack of train, and they wore wide dipping hats of white piqué with little flat crowns slit down the centre and trimmed with a white pom at front and white ribbon which fell over the shoulders. The crisp whiteness of the piqué would be startlingly effective against the green bower of a June garden.

Exquisitely sheer white organdy with white tracery of flowers was chosen for the home wedding. Short bouffant sleeves echoed the bouffancy of the skirt and the demure square neckline was edged with tiny ruffles of lace which continued all the way down the centre front of the dress. Instead of gloves wide flaring cavalier cuffs of the organdy were worn at the wrists. Again the bridesmaid echoed the costume of the bride—in white organdy in which there appeared a suggestion of pale pink and blue tones. Her headdress was of pink flowers held on by a black velvet snood.

In the chapel wedding the bride wore a roseate mist of point d'esprit floating over blush toned satin, and the high neckline had an adorably prim little Peter Pan collar. Sleeves were short and full, gloves of ruffled point d'esprit. This time the attendant wore delphinium blue.

For the pomp and ceremonial of a cathedral wedding, "the" dress was a dream-like affair composed of myriad rows of narrow white lace which completely covered the long torso line of the bodice with low square neckline, short full sleeves and very full skirt which extended into a rounded train. Even the gloves were of lace, and a Flemish cap of white lace worn far back on the head held the long full veil. Here the attendants differed from the bride in frocks of flowered dimity, but these repeated faithfully the lines of her frock. Their hats were wide white straw halos trimmed with velvet streamers and a single flower under the brim of each hat.



SPRIGS OF HEATHER follow the curving line taken by the wide band of ribbon on the high crown of a hat of white rice straw by Claude St. Cyr.

### TRAVELERS

Mrs. J. W. McConnell, who spent the winter in Toronto with her daughter and son, Mrs. R. A. Gregory and Mr. F. J. McConnell, has returned to Amherst, N.S.

Lady Peacock of London, England, and Miss Judy Peacock have arrived

in Toronto from Montreal, and will be at the Park Plaza Hotel until the fall. Miss Felicity Peacock, who is attending King's Hall, Compton, will join them in the summer.

Mrs. G. B. Greene, who has been spending the winter in Regina and Toronto, has returned to Ottawa.

Mrs. Donald Spankie has left Vancouver to join her husband, Major Spankie, in England.

Mrs. Elbert Soper, who has been spending the winter in Florida and New York, has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Manbert have returned to Toronto after a motor trip to Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Aylen, who have been residing in Vancouver for the past two years, have taken up their residence in Ottawa.

### Prom Teas

AMONG those who have recently entertained at tea for those interested in the Toronto Summer Symphony Association's campaign to raise funds, have been Mrs. James McC. Baxter, president of the women's committee; Mrs. Roscoe Graham, whose husband is president of the board of directors; Mrs. Alex MacDonald, Mrs. W. Howard Batten and Mrs. Reginald Stewart, wife of the Prom Concerts' conductor.

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## Oriental Cream

The cream to use before the evening dance. No rubbing off—no touching up. A trial will convince.



## Announcements

### MARRIAGES

The marriage of Miss Hyacinth Harfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Harfield, to Lieut. Humphrey W. Mellish, son of Capt. and Mrs. A. J. B. Mellish, Vancouver, took place at St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay, Victoria, early this month. Lieut. Mellish is statistician for the Public Utilities Board.



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NO BELTS  
NO PINS  
NO PADS  
NO ODOR

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Tampax lets you dance without care and travel with a light heart. It cannot come apart and is easily disposed of. No belts, pins or odor. Now sold in three sizes: Super, Regular and Junior. At drug stores and notion counters. Introductory box, 25c. Large economy package (4 months' supply) saves up to 25%.

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# WORLD of WOMEN

## Parlez-Vous Francais?

BY BERNICE COFFEY

WHEN the Vingt-Deuxièmes took over guard duty at Buckingham Palace recently the orders of the day were written in French, and during the changing of the guard commands given in French rang through the courtyard. A recent news item stated that General Gamelin who speaks little English, was pleased at the ability of officers at Canadian headquarters staff to converse in his language during his recent visit in England.

And English-speaking Canadians are at last becoming keenly aware that they live in a bi-lingual country.

Most of us accept without special notice the fact that the currency which passes through our hands is printed partly in French. Canadian Broadcasting Corp. announcements are broadcast in both French and English, and practically every packaged commodity used in Canadian households carries bi-lingual directions for its use on the wrapper. The remarkable thing about it all is how the majority of English-speaking Canadians can avoid knowing at least a little French. Still stranger that when we visit the French speaking sections of Canada, we find even such common things as street signs unfamiliar in their French guise.

As for attempting to converse in this country's other language, the majority of us might as well try to make ourselves understood in Arabic. Of course most of us took a feeble stab at learning it while at school, but it is soon as completely forgotten as the Latin we were taught at the same time.

We shall be greatly surprised if this war does not make us truly bi-lingual in fact as well as in spirit. Several thousand Canadians, now in England, are cramming French as they never did in their school days, and they will have very real use for it when they arrive on French soil.

A few book publishers, canny folk who live with their fingers at the public pulse, are putting their presses and book-binders to work turning out small dictionaries adapted for the needs of troops going overseas. One of these, for instance, is a miniature book, closely printed, and bound in khaki cloth. It is called the "Soldiers' Pocket French Dictionary" (published by Collins, price 35 cents) and the inside cover bears the imprint of a crown with the words beneath "Fear God—Honour The King." Several pages are left blank for record of service, personal notes, and so on. The former non-French-speaking soldier armed with one of these and a smattering of newly-learned French will, at least, not be completely helpless about making himself understood when he's on his own in a strange land.

The last war added many French words to the English language—camouflage for one. The present war in which there is an even closer bond between our French allies and ourselves cannot be estimated in the results it will have on our culture.

We hear of more and more Canadians who are boning away at French—because they feel a need for it and, perhaps, as a preparation for the future. Many of these people attend classes. Others engage the services of tutors.

Many other Canadians, however, do not have either of these means of learning. It seems to us that the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. might provide a service of great value to its listeners by arranging regular programs of lessons teaching conversational French to be broadcast to its audience across Canada.

As the world grows smaller the need for facility in the exchange of ideas becomes greater.

### Table Talk

"Plastics," generic term for many modern things concocted of man-made materials, have come out of the strictly utilitarian field into the company of beautiful objects. In fact, we shouldn't be surprised if in years to come ours is called The Plastic Age—if we are around to be surprised.

Proof of this was brought forcibly to our attention when we dropped into one of our favorite ports of call—a gift shop which claims the seven seas as its limit in the search for the beautiful and unusual.

It must have been a case of love at first sight when they saw the new Shellflex pretties—judging solely by the enthusiasm with which they trotted them out for us to examine. Shellflex is fairly thin stuff with a flexible "give" in the hands. It is quite light in weight, semi-transparent, and comes in wonderful pastels which make it a natural for spring and summer use around the house. It is used for low flower holders, plates, finger bowls, in flat shell-like shapes in which to pass around hors d'oeuvres, biscuits, or what have you. In a word, a group of these plus a way of her own with color, furnishes the individualist with a marvelous opportunity to show what she can do. And there's no better place to combine the two than in a table arrangement.

Perhaps you can dream up something better than the following spring table arrangement, for instance, although we fail to see why anyone would want to. The cloth used was of beige georgette with large appliques at each corner of a chintz flowered motif, with smaller appliques of stray blossoms and butterflies—also of chintz—scattered at wide intervals around the border. A low bowl of mauve Shellflex filled with mixed flowers similar in color to those in the chintz applique on the cloth, was placed in the centre of the table. Plates and individual salad bowls of the plastic in colors such as pale lilac, foam green and peony pink, were used for the service. We can imagine nothing more attractive in table arrangements for a spring luncheon party which has a festive side to it.

Still in a plastic mood, we might add that Lucite, another new transparent plastic, is being made into dress hangers to add a bit of chi-chi to the clothes closet. And in thin sheets Lucite is wonderful, too, for table or tray mats. Some of those we saw were hand-painted in floral designs on the reverse side. Put one of them over a colored linen cloth on the breakfast tray so that color shows through against the design, and you have an attractive something to greet the eyes with the morning coffee.

There are mats painted with animal motifs and such to appeal to the young fry and, since the flick of a damp cloth cleans them, they will defy the most inept spoon handling. For the very juvenile member of the family there is an adorable small fork, spoon and napkin ring set made of glass-clear Lucite painted with tiny sprays of forget-me-nots. And to hang on the nursery door when the family treasure is having his nap, there's a plaque painted with tiny garlands of flowers and bearing the lettered warning, "Hush! Baby Is Sleeping."

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Mackay of Rothesay, N.B., who have been in St. Petersburg, Florida, are returning by motor.



THE MINK COAT PRESENTED TO THE LADY TWEEDSMUIR by the women of Canada before her recent departure to England. It was designed by Mr. Jack Creed and made from Ontario prize-winning mink skins.

Give yourself a TREAT!



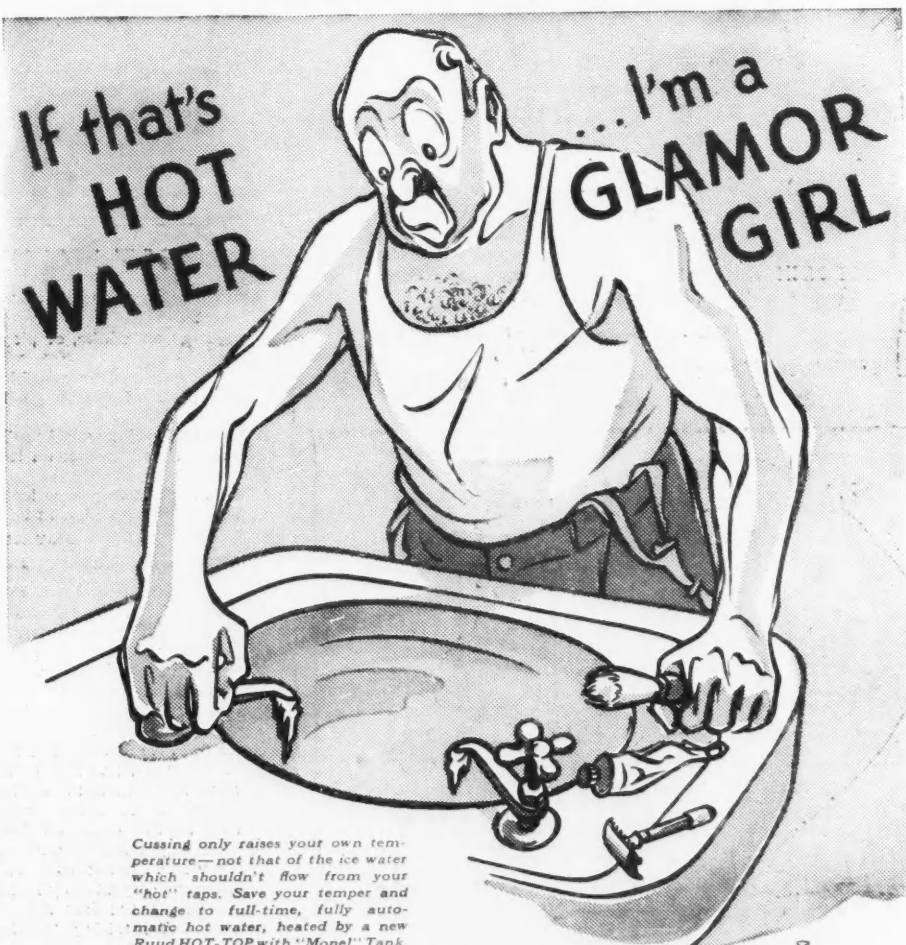
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Drop in to see the HOT-TOP at one of our display rooms. It will give you and your family full 24-hour hot water service without worry or attention from you. And the hot water it delivers any hour of day or night is clean and rust-free, year after year. The famous "Monel" metal tank is guaranteed against leaks and failures due to rust or corrosion for 20 years.

Ask about the three ways you can enjoy HOT-TOP service.

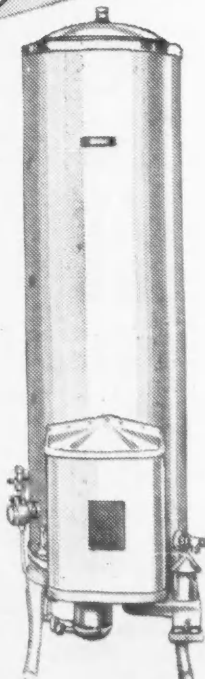
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3. And, then if you prefer it, there is the

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with "MONEL" TANK and the GAS to serve it! (no heater or tank to buy)



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(moved from 55 Adelaide St. East)

THE Consumers' Gas COMPANY



# THE BACK PAGE

## King of the Cannibal Isles

BY GEORGE DUCASSE

HUNTINGTON I was the king of the Cannibal Isles. He was named after his father, a missionary from Boston, who had attempted to convert his mother, a very pious cannibal, to a more vegetarian existence. The end was that she converted him into *ragoût à la missionnaire*, which was a kind of stew.

From his earliest youth Huntington was remarkable for his appetite. He ate everything, including worms, but he preferred other little cannibal boys. When he grew up he applied for the job of king of the Cannibal Isles. This job was awarded on the basis of an elimination contest. The candidates sat around a banquet table holding knives and forks, the chairman made a little speech, not too long

but just enough to make everybody hungry, and then said, "Bon appétit." (In the Cannibal Isles the menus were also printed in French, that being considered quite *chic*.)

After a while the judges returned to find Huntington sitting alone, picking his teeth and belching slightly. They counted the silverware and made Huntington king of the Cannibal Isles.

I do not wish to convey the impression here that Huntington was a mere glutton. *Au contraire, au contraire*. He had a most fastidious taste. He ate such large quantities of food because he was so polite and simply could not refuse what was offered.

There are some men who cannot

pass a woman. Huntington was one of them. And his attentions were equivocal. Often on being introduced to the king the ladies could not quite catch whether he said, "I am pleased to meet you," or, "I am pleased to eat you," which made them nervous. In any case, it made very little difference. Huntington took after his mother, the missionary's widow.

This much is known about the character of Huntington I, that he was a man of moods, quite impulsive. It made his 864 wives a little apprehensive when their husband greeted them to see him absent-mindedly licking his lips. And sometimes when he pinched them, they asked themselves: Was it the lover or the gourmet that was dominating?

### DUMB ANIMALS

IT IS never his habit  
When rending a rabbit  
With a horrible crunch of finality,  
For a bear to declare  
With an innocent air  
"This is just to Protect your Neu-  
trality."

On digesting a deer  
Not a tiger, I fear,  
On the spot where the blood is out-  
poured,  
Will remark with a grin  
"I've invited him in;  
He and I are in Perfect Accord."

E. G. NEIGH.

This quirk of temperament frequently annoyed Huntington himself. Once he spent all night looking for a cute little number that had struck his fancy, only to recall suddenly that he had had her for dinner the previous evening. He was so unhappy about this that he decided to drown his sorrows, but not being a drinking man he ate his harem instead. It was only a momentary impulse, but they had nagged him terribly, and this feast caused him no remorse, just indigestion.

ALTHOUGH Huntington I continued in the tradition of his mother, he remained faithful to the memory of his father, the missionary from Boston. He ate no missionaries. Some say this was because he had a delicate stomach and simply could not digest the umbrellas, spectacles, rubbers, corsets and other articles which usually garnish missionaries. As a matter of fact, once when he was young he almost choked on a missionary umbrella. Besides, missionaries were generally lean and tough and argumentative. Whatever

### SUNDAY MORNING

HOW shall I spend this glorious day?  
I might go on a hike, or play

Nine holes of golf, or possibly  
Some tennis might be good for me

A long cool swim would make me fit  
But now that I reflect on it

I think my wisest course instead  
Is promptly to go back to bed!

MAY RICHSTONE.

the explanation, however, one of the first acts of Huntington I on ascending the throne was to publish an edict declaring missionary meat non-kosher, and that they were henceforth to be entirely eliminated from the cannibal diet. He explained that the reasons for this suppression were theological, and also good for the state. Anyway, no missionaries.

After this edict missionaries became no longer interesting to the citizens of the Cannibal Isles, they were no longer martyrs, nobody even paid any attention to them any more, and in great disgust they finally went home. When the last ship left the Cannibal Isles taking the last missionary a great sigh of relief went up over the isles, the men took off



## A Dream of a Bride . . .

That it will be a charming gracious wedding—with everything going smoothly to the minutest detail—that is every Bride's most fervent hope. That too is the aim of Eaton's Wedding Bureau. Miss Claire Dreier—Bride's Counsellor—is well-versed in all the exacting little details of the great occasion—from planning a trousseau to managing the reception. She is at your service without charge.

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### "COME AGAIN IN TWENTY YEARS"

● The Harrisons mean no offence! It's just that they've been talking about their new "Monel" Hot Water Tank all evening, and they're still intrigued with its 20-year guarantee against leaks or failure due to corrosion or rust.

That "Monel" tank will actually last them a lifetime—and save them the price of many cheaper tanks. And it will keep their hot water clear and sparkling—because "Monel" is a solid alloy and positively will not rust! So, knowing they have an economical, rust-proof tank, why shouldn't they be a little excited? Ask your plumber about these "Monel" tanks—he knows all the details.

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HOT WATER TANKS

WHITEHEAD METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 King St. W., Toronto  
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## Mr. Hoyberry's Career

BY KENNETH MILLAR

MR. HOYBERRY, as befitted his gentle and soothing nature, was a traveller in unguents for a certain Unguent Corporation. One day Mr. Clump, of the Clump Drug Store, said to Mr. Hoyberry: "Say, have you heard this one about Confucius?"

"Stop, stop. Stop, stop," said Mr. Hoyberry. "This is all very bewildering and Confucian!"

"Say, Hoyberry," said Mr. Clump. "That's pretty good. Well, I'll be

darned. I didn't know that you were a wit."

Encouraged by this initial success, Mr. Hoyberry went on saying his joke about it being all very bewildering and Confucian, to all his customers. They all liked it. Mr. Hoyberry became a famous wit. People invited him to come and address banquets, and he "laid them in the aisles." He became a politician.

At first his friends were only going to make him a member of Parliament, but then after a while they decided that perhaps Mr. Hoyberry had better become Prime Minister. "But I cannot," objected Mr. Hoyberry. "I am not the leader of a Party."

"Yes, you are," said his friends.

"You are the leader of the Hoyberry Party. You are a cinch."

So Mr. Hoyberry turned his wit to the task of becoming Prime Minister, in order not to let his party down. He wrote advertisements for himself, such as:

"From Nanaimo to Finisterre, It's Hoyberry for Prime Minister."

"Hoyberry, political Tom Mix, Takes the 'pall' out of 'pallitics'."

"Hoy for Hoyberry!"

After Mr. Hoyberry became Prime Minister he was talking to Parliament one day, and all of a sudden the Leader of the Opposition jumped up, and said:

"Obviously our philosophical Prime Minister is putting Descartes before the horse."

Mr. Hoyberry couldn't think of anything to say, because all he could think of was Aristotle, and Aristotle doesn't pun with anything. So a vote of want of confidence was passed. Mr. Hoyberry went to the country, and lost the election. But he didn't really care very much, as he had always had a vague suspicion that the pun was a low form of humor, even if it is mightier than the sword.

### THE BACK PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

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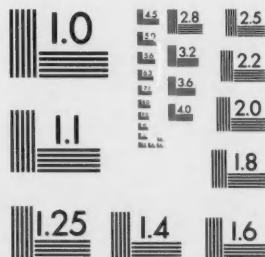
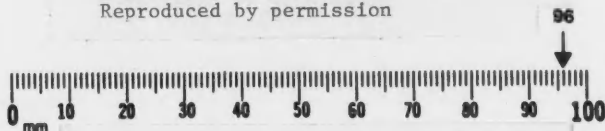
—By Bert Bushell.



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